

## RCAXL-100 takes out a major cause of tv repairs.

And adds the strongest color to guarantee in RCA history.



F 5 (188)

## The XL-100s. 100% Solid State.

XL-100 model GR-802, "Royalton" (25" diagonal). Simulated tv reception,

Chassis tubes are a major cause of TV repairs. So RCA presents more than 50 models without a single chassis tube.



Tubes get hot and weaken with age, RCA XL-100s don't have chassis tube problems because they don't have chassis tubes. XL-100s are 100% solid sate.

XL-100s are 100 % solid state. Most set functions are controlle by RCA's 12 plug-in AccuCircuits. They're solid state—designed to keep cool, last longer, and be easy to service. Solid state color is the mas advanced you can get. And RCA builds more, sells more, offers more madels than anyone in America. All behavior with

## A stronger guarantee because . . .

 You get a full year on parts (picture tube— 2 years) and labor. Most other color TV mod are not 100% solid state—and give you only

90 days on labor.

2. You choose any serviceman you want. Most

other warranties limit you to an authorized list.

3. RCA encourages your serviceman to do his best work by paying him at his going rate. Most others set a maximum payment.

## 100% brighter picture.

XI-100s are 100% brighter than ur comparable sets of 3 years 90. Every console and toble odel has RCA's black matrix icture tube. You get the kind of sharp, wivid alor you'd expect from the people who

## Simple automatic tuning.

 with a flexibility teature most other sets don have. RCA's AccuMatic color monitor makes i simple to custom tune color to your individual preference..., and keep it that way.

## Your XL-100 guarantee.

Here are the basic provisions: If anything goes wrong with your new XL-100 within a year from

the day you buy it—and if sour fault—we'll pay to have if fead. This kindle regular folloor charges plus parts flews or, at our califon, rebuild. Use my service ship is which you have cendifience my service ship is which you have cendifience with the following the service for large sets, as servicenam will come to your home. Present the warranty registration your dealer provided when you bought your uset, and &CA will pay the report bill. If the picture set, and &CA will pay the report bill. If the picture your, and will exchange if for a reblatt habe. We pay for installation during the first year—you pay for it in the second your. JeCAS "Furchaser Satisfaction" warranty covers every set defect, in the death cover installation, foreign use, antenna

Color you can count on.

## The first completely new way to tell time in 500 years...

invented and made in U.S.A.

- Pulsar® is a solid-state Time Computer® no larger than a wristwatch.
- It has no moving parts to wear out.
- It never needs maintenance, oiling, or cleaning.
- There are no dials, hands, gears, springs, tuning forks, or motors; nothing to wind up or run down.
- Accuracy is guaranteed to within five seconds a month, one minute a year.
- Very modestly priced from \$275 to \$2100.

Pulsar, the world's first solidstate Time Computer for your wrist, is a remarkably accurate, virtually trouble-free new way to tell time

Its brain is a high frequency quartz crystal that splits a second into 32,768 parts. As a result, we can guarantee that Pulsar will gain or lose no more than five seconds a month or one minute a year. (Timing will be adjusted to this tolerance, if necessary.)

Quartz is only a small part of the wonder of Pulsar.

As long as the case and time screen remain intact, Pulsar is water resistant up to a depth of

It didn't miss a second in tests when subjected to shocks and vibrations up to 2500 times the force of gravity. High magnetic fields won't permanently damage it.

When you press the command button, the exact time flashes on the ruby-red time screen and stays on for 1.25 seconds. Continue to press the button and the seconds flash on, one after another.

Pulsar is powered by two energy cells that will last about a year if you check the time an average of 25 times a day.

Each Pulsar is individually tested before it is released for sale.

With the exception of the replaceable power cells, Pulsar is unconditionally guaranteed for three years. In the unlikely event that anything goes wrong, simply take it to the nearest Pulsar dealer.

He'll replace the entire solidstate Time Computer module on the spot and without charge.

Pulsar is available in stainless steel at \$275; in a 14 kt. gold-filled case and bracelet at \$375; 14 kt. gold top, stainless steel back, 14 kt. gold-filled bracelet \$495; in solid 14 kt. gold case with matching bracelet \$1275. There's also a \$2100 model in an 18 kt. gold case with matching 18 kt. gold bracelet.

What could be more satisfying to own, more breathtaking to receive as a gift?

Whether you plan to purchase or not, we urge you to inspect Pulsar at the nearest fine store. It will give you a new pride in American craftsmanship and technology.





Division of HMW Industries, Inc. (Formerly Hamilton Watch Company) For free literature write: PULSAR Box 1609, Lancaster, Pa. 17604

## A LETTER FROM THE PUBLISHER

**SENIOR** Editor Timothy Foote has only a bare three hours' solo time as a pilot, and that was long ago, before he gave up flying in favor of racing sailboats. But his interest in planes goes back to childhood when he built models, devoured copies of The Aeroplane and Popular Aviation and, after a stint in a Canadian prep school, dreamed of joining the Royal Canadian Air Force. At 16, though, he suddenly needed glasses and went to Harvard instead. ("At the time I was crushed," Foote recalls.) Recently, though, his fondness for planes was a help in getting acquainted with Richard Bach, the free-spirited pilot-author of bestselling Jonathan Livingston Seagull. the subject of the cover story that Foote wrote this week.

Bach was in Bridgeport, Conn., making repairs on his plane when Foote called to discuss the possibility of a small story about Jonathan's success and its new de-luxe edition. "He said he had a Grumman Widgeon and seemed delighted that I knew it was an amphibian," says Foote. As head of TIME's Books section, Foote had chosen not to have Seagull reviewed when it first appeared. That small story, says Foote "was going to begin, 'Jonathan Livingston Seagull is at my throat again.' But after a morning with Bach and his Widgeon, Foote saw the makings of a much larger article. "You can forgive Jonathan almost anything when you deal with Bach," he says. "He's an extraordinary man, in some ways a throwback to a simpler America, in some ways like the youth in the counterculture, reaching out for unorthodox ways of knowing himself and the world."

Correspondent James Willwerth got a firsthand taste of that lifestyle while accompanying Bach in the Widgeon on a barnstorming-style promotional tour from Akron to Los Angeles. Between daytime autographing sessions at bookstores and nighttime layovers at small county airports. Willwerth managed to get in a series of airborne interviews. "At times he had so much to say," recalls Willwerth, "that it was hard to keep him on one subject. We were constantly swapping anecdotes and laughing, and then suddenly I would have to reach for my notebook to keep the conversation

from going to waste. A former Viet Nam correspondent, Willwerth has had

his share of hours on airliners, helicopters and transport planes. Flying with Bach, he found, is something different. In Arizona, Bach guided the plane down for a landing amidst startled boaters to snatch an afternoon swim in Lake Havasu. Over Kansas, he handed Willwerth the

controls. "I immediately learned the true meaning of sweaty palms," recalls Willwerth, who up to that moment had three fewer hours behind the wheel than Foote. Willwerth gamely hung on over three states before gratefully surrendering the controls in time for Bach to handle the landing

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TIMOTHY FOOTE

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## LETTERS

## What Money Can Buy

Sir / Congratulations on what has to be the gutsiest (or most courageous, if you prefer) cover of Time yet [Oct. 23]. Never has the word disgrace been

Never has the word disgrace been more appropriately used than in describing an election costing \$400 million.

MRS. PETER K. McMICHAEL. Cumberland, R.I. Sir / I am impressed. All this wheeling and

dealing just so poor li'l ole me can go to the polls on Election Day and vote for the best man money can buy.

SHIRLEY BILOW
Cranston, R.I.

Cranston, R.I.

Sir / I am appalled by Time's bias against the private financing of popular elections. No doubt you would enjoy seeing this system supplanted by a massive federal bureaucracy which would spend \$4 out of every \$5 on the administrative costs of al-

every \$5 on the administrative costs of allocating funds to prospective candidates. Which candidates would get how much? No, what we need is candidates who

have the integrity not to accept money with strings.

Lewiston, Me.

Sir / And we call it a free election!

M. VEDA BRINGHURST Lancaster, Pa.

Sir / Let us keep our perspective. I really don't see what the fuss is all about.

The election expense is only half a percentage point of our annual military budget, we only indulge in it once every four years, and it is just as important to us to en-

sure democracy.

Here, all the bags of money cannot take away the basic freedoms ensured us by the Constitution, wisely drawn, thank God. We would never vote a really bad rich man into office as President.

BORIS SOROKIN Los Angeles

Sir / So the Chappaquiddick Kid, that paragon of virtue and morals even going back to his college days, is going to hold hearings into the campaign fund raising and behavior of the Republicans?

S.M. SILVERMAN Baltimore

Sir / If Richard Nison spends \$45 million and gets re-elected, it will have cost 3/4 per eligible voter, If George McGovern wins by spending \$22 million. he gets the White House for only 1/4 per peid \$5 per vote, and that was just in the primary. Either the courthouse is worth a lot more than the White House, or wholesale is still cheaper than retail.

DAVID TOMPKINS, Gastonia, N.C.

Sir / Just think: over \$60 million for the presidential campaign, and I wouldn't give a dime for either candidate.

GABE GIBBONS

## Gin Label on the Milk Bottle

Sir / Attempting to change a society through a mere change of words as discussed in your Essay on "Sispeak" [Oct. 23] affects that society about to the extent that pasting a gin label on a bottle of milk makes

the contents eligible for martini construction. Words are not things; words are only

EDWARD M. ANTHONY

Sir / And from now on who will lie in wait in dark corners, the bogeyman, the bogeywoman or the bogeyperson? C.A. ANDREWS Houghton, Mich.

Sir / If feminists bent on emancipating the English language ever take over Madison Avenue, is it possible we will be in for a lot of ad-libbing?

DUNSTAN L. HAETTENSCHWILLER Buffalo

Sir / When I finish my prayers, what do I say instead of Amen? EDMUND B. FRIEND New York City

## **Bound Over**

Sir / In your article "Bracelets That Bind" (Oct. 23), you stated that President Nixon does not wear a P.O.W. bracelet. Whether it be for five minutes or five hours, the President was wearing his bracelet at the annual convention of the National League of Families of American Prisoners and Missing in Southeast Asia.

BARRILYNN TWERSKY

New York City

True, but next day he gave it to his daughter Tricia.

## Reflections after Death

Sir / My husband and I read with great interest the article on the Neiman-Marcus plaster dummies [Oct. 23].

May we suggest that the dummies would make great tombstones? The dummies could give their names, dates of birth, dates of death and personal philosophies. The descendants could drop by for a chat with Great-Aunt Mary. It could start a brand-new form of literature, "Reflections after Death."

Kansas City, Mo.

## Search for a Bigger Bungle?

Sir / The bombing of the French embassy in Hanoi [Oct. 23] has shown the world only that the U.S. Administration has not abandoned its predecessors' search for a bigger bungle for the buck.

Reading, England

Sir / So Nixon sent a note of apology to France's Georges Pompidou. Now does he plan to apologize to the Victnamese woman you pictured in the same article mourning for her dead family?

JOAN F. MALONI Columbus

## Rx for a Dose of Sugar

Sir / I find the TV review of the Julie Andrews Hour [Oct. 23] despicable. Can this lack of appreciation of a truly great talent possibly reflect the opinion of its viewers? Surely not. How much better this world would be if we acknowledged the fact that



Give her the fashionably feminine new "Lady Sheaffer".

high fashion accessory from the White Dot" collection by Sheaffer. Treated in precious silver plate with eeply-cut filigree to accent its offly-brushed finish. Elegantly ers. Ballpoint or pencil, \$7.50. Pen rith 14K gold point, \$12.50.

## SHEAFFER. the proud craftsmen

SHEAFFER, WORLD-WIDE, A SECTION COMPANY

## Sears announces Cartridge Television for home or business.

- 1. Now you can view hundreds of prerecorded programs and feature films in full color, anytime you want.
- 2. Now you can create your own TV "shows" with your own TV camera-for fun or business.
- 3. Now you can record important TV programs you would like to see, such as a moon landing, even if you're not home or asleep\*-then play them back later.
- 4. Complete system includes superb color TV console, plus a player-recorder for videotape cartridges. A black-andwhite TV camera is optional.

Long awaited, often delayed, cartridge television's move out of the laboratory and into the living room is a reality at last.

Sears Cartridge TV is now available at the larger Sears, Roebuck and

Co. stores You must come in for a demonstration.

Cartridge TV goes as far beyond conventional color TV as a complete hi-fi system, with tape deck and record player, goes beyond radio alone.

## Simple to operate.

Sears Cartridge TV is an electronic system that lets you play prerecorded images on a normal TV screen.

The prerecorded material can be information of all kinds or packaged entertainment, including some of the best pictures Hollywood ever produced. (See list next page.)

It comes in cartridges which play from about 15 minutes up to 112 - nearly two full hours, with no interruptions. You can buy or rent them. Most are in full color.

The cartridges are simple to use. They're like audio cassettes. Simply snap them into place. That's it. You're ready! There's no threading or tearing of tape to worry about.

You can also buy blank tape to use with your own special TV camera to shoot your own TV "shows," the same way you now make home movies.

But instead of having to wait days or weeks for development, you can see the playback in seconds on your own TV screen.

These blank cartridges can also be used to record important TV programs you would like to see, such as a moon

landing - even if you're not home or

asleep.\* You can play each cartridge up to 100 times.

Or you can erase the tape to use again to record other programs.

## Invaluable for businesses

Sears Cartridge TV has many uses for business, particularly in salesmen training.













By putting salesmen on tape, and showing them the playback on TV, they can then see them-

selves as others will see them. They might discover quite a

few ways they could improve their "pitch." By shortening it. Organizing it better. Or just by putting some plain "life" into it.

Sears Cartridge TV is also an up-to-date way to present training programs. You can put the entire program on tape. It then has a lasting quality. Should someone miss a point, he can simply play the tape back again, Again and again, as many times as he wishes. Even weeks or months later to help refresh his memory.



unds, comes with 14 feet of cord. (Longer length, optional.)

picture) plus videotape player-and-recorder. Black-and-white TV camera is optional. You can

buy it with the system now. Or, if you prefer, at a later date.

You can buy the complete system, or any of the components, on Sears Easy Payment Plan.

## What about service?

Sears Cartridge TV is well past the shakedown stage. Sears knows that it works, Sears Merchandise Development and Testing Laboratories have been analyzing it for over a vear.

Sears Cartridge TV can live up to Sears reputation for selling good products that you can depend on.

## Use Sears Easy Payment Plan.

The complete Sears Cartridge system includes a superb color TV console (25" diagonal measure

## Partial list of movies and programs for Sears Cartridge Television:

Enough Sears Cartridge TV entertainment is already available to run nonstop, 24 hours a day, for a month and a half.

Sears list is continuing to grow, A partial list of what's been lined up as this advertisement goes to press:

## Movies

Carnal Knowledge The Anderson Tapes Dr. Strangelove The Bridge on the River Kwai The Caine Mutiny On the Waterfront

High Noon It Happened One Night Cactus Flower

Georgie Girl Guess Who's Coming to Dinner Sports

## Super Bowl VI Football Follies The Wild and Wonderful World of Auto Racing

Sports Instruction

## Home Arts & Crafts

Furniture Styles Then and Now Needlepoint with Erica Wilson Screen Process Printing

Self-Improvement Peter Sichel's\*\* Guide to Wines Continental Cuisine Travel

Music & Theatre

## Marcel Marceau Chekov's Swan Song Orson Welles: American Herita

Religion

Education

\*\*An original cartridge program

## SEARS GUARANTEE

If, within 90 days, any part or tube should fail due to defects in materials or workmanship, Sears will replace it free. No charge for service, part or tube.

After 90 days, and for up to one year, Sears will rematerials or workmanship. However, you pay for in-

If the picture tube fails due to defects in materials or workmanship at any time for up to two years, Sears will replace it free. You pay for installation.

Moreover, Sears services what it sells-and services it no matter where you move in the U.S.A. A point worth considering with so major a purchase as cartridge TV.

## What does it all add up to?

Sears Cartridge TV turns your home into an entertainment center and your TV set into your own private TV station where you alone choose what you want to see, when you want to see it. With no interruptions other than those you want to make.

"Cartridge television," says Fortune, "would seem to coincide with the growing demand of peo-

ple to do their own thing." Come in and see how Sears will help you "do your own thing."

## The shortest distance between



you and money, whenever you need it.



is a Line of Credit at LaSalle.

■ It's like having hundreds of dollars in the bank to draw on . . . whenever you need it.

Once your Line of Credit at LaSalle is approved, you can write yourself a loan by writing a check. Or you can borrow by mail with a Make Me a Loan Card.

As long as you repay your loan, your Line of Credit stays in force. And you can borrow money whenever you need it without filling in another questionnaire or talking to a loan officer. See LaSalle about a Line of Credit soon. It's the

shortest distance between you and money.

Whenever you need it.



... the bank on the move

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## WINE GETS BETTER THE OLDER IT GETS. RIGHT OR WRONG?

Probably the most misunderstood thing about wine today is the vintage (the date on the bottle). People think if they get a real old date, they'll have a real good wine. It's true in some cases, and

have a real good wine. It's true in some cases, and not true in others. The trick is in finding out which case is which.

If you read what the wine experts have to say, you'll find that no two vintage charts agree. If you read all the wine advertising, you'll find everybody's trying to sell their wine regardless of the year in which it was produced.

Nobody has really taken the time or the effort to explain the significance of vintage to the public. We at Inglenook Vineyards are doing it because it's in our best interest for you to know as much about fine wine as possible.

After all, that's what we have to sell

## VINTAGE EXPLAINED.

Strongly contributing to the confusion about vintage is the word "vintage" itself. It has three

Vin'tage means to gather grapes, press them, and make wine. So there is a vintage every year.	Vin'tage is the date on the bottle which tells you when the wine was pro- duced, the vintage year	Vin'tage also refers to a kind of wane. Some Eu- repeam wines are dated only in exceptional years. Therefore they re known as 'ventage' wines.

The second definition is the one people usually mean when they refer to vintage. So let's talk about that.

In order for a vineyard to put a vintage date on a bottle, they have to prove that every single grape used in the making of that wine was produced during the year specified

In Europe, the vintage date has come to be an index of the quality of the wine, since their weather is relatively sporadic from year to year.

And the sugar content of the grapes is largely dependent upon the amount of rainfall and sunshine they get.

In California, and especially the Napa Valley, the weather is amazingly constant from year to year. So vintage here has come to mean something entirely different than it does in Europe

A date on a bottle of California wine is an indication of youth or maturity.

## WINES ARE LIKE WOMEN.

Some wines are in their prime when young. They're lively, raucous, fresh, and a little risqué. Others are best enjoyed in their mature years.

They're warm, sensitive, full-bodied, and mellowed by the years. What follows now is a chart to tell you, in our opinion, which is which. There's no easy way to remember it, so tear it out and save it.



It's the same with wine

It may seem like a lot of trouble to carry this chart around with you to the store, or try to sneak a peek at it in a restaurant without the waiter seeing you. But we assure you the results will be weet builtie.

Reds Zinfandel Camay Beaujolais	Age 2-4 years 2-4 years	THEY'RE YOUNG Whites Johannisberg Riesling Chenin Blane Chablis	Age  2-4 years  2-4 years  2-4 years
WINES	BEST WHEN	THEY'RE MATURE Whites	Age
Charbono	3-15 years 5-20 years 5-15 years	Pinot Chardonnay Dry Semillon White Pinot	2-6 years 2-6 years 2-6 years

Also, if you have trouble finding the right year for the right wine, keep at it. Fine wines are like antiques. They're available, but you may have to look around a bit to find them.

### 19??

Before we finish, you should know that most American wines are not vintaged. Because, as we said before, in order to date a

bottle of wine, a vintner must be able to prove that all the grapes he used to make that wine were grown in the same year.

This is a costly process, but we think it makes

for a better wine. Because the winemaster has more control over the finished product when all the grapes are exactly the same. Most vineyards

produce some vintage wine.
At Inglenook, that's about all we

Which is just one of the reasons why Inglenook is the most expensive wine made in America.

So if you want to get any use out of the above chart, buy Inglenook. And you'll learn something from



## INGLENOOK

We make the most expensive wine in America

Here's why millions of 35mm camera owners are switching to electronic flash.



Use this flash bulb only once	O¢ (minimum cost)
With a 36 roll of film-	
36 bulbs	.\$3.60
10 rolls cost.	\$36.60



Electronic flash (tube will deliver 10,000 plus flashes)

Set of standard alkaline batteries powers \$2.50 400 flashes, cost .. The Vivitar 91

electronic flash unit costs under.

TOTAL COST. \$22.50

If you only shoot ten rolls, you save at least \$14.10 and you own a new electronic flash

What about the mess of carrying 36 flash bulbs? The burnt hands? The missed flashes? The litter in the house and on the lawn? And you get better results with electronic flash because it's more reliable. And smaller. Where else in this expensive world can you find a better product, that produces better results...for less money?

For our free booklet "Guide to Electronic Flash", write Dept N at our address below

Corporate Offices: 11201 W. Pico Blvd., Los Angeles, Colifornia 90064 In Conado: Precision Cameros of Canado, Ital., Montreal 308, Quebec



LETTERS

a spoonful of sugar helps any medicine go down. Perhaps Gerald Clarke should sub-

(MRS.) JOYCE B. ROEDING

### Science or Sorcery?

Sir / In your kind review of my book So-cial Sciences as Sorcery [Sept. 25], you unfortunately attribute to me a view that only a doctrinaire could hold: namely, that next edge of himself since the death of Herbert be such an assertion. What I do maintain. however, is that the so-called "structural-ists" and "structural-functionalists" offer us a garbled version of Spencer's century-old ideas as their latest discovery

Reading, England

### Peale with TM

Sir / It was great to see your article "TM: The Drugless High" [Oct. 23]. The effects of transcendental medita-tion and yoga, which I practice, combine the Norman Vinnent Peale" positive think-ing with the soul searching and, ideally, self-understanding of psychiatric care.

I am glad to see that so many people are reaching out toward peace and

SANDRA WAGNER

Sir / In your article on transcendental medthough I have been meditating just five



4 WEEKS IN ADVANCE

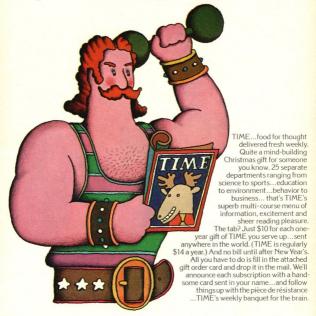
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## The Christmas gift that helps build strong minds 25 ways.



Any airline can call the front end of the plane 'first class'.
Travel agents call mine 'superior.'

So I throw my girls a bouquet.

The Red Baron



It takes more than wide seats and champagne to make the front end of a plane first class. That is why I, The Red Baron of Lufthansa German Afriines, am so proud that in a survey American travel agents voted my Senator Service the best transatlantic first-class airline service.

And my superioder vice continues once you arrelin Generally because nobody knows Germany better than Germany's airline. There my 29 Lutthansa offices will help you obtain everything you need, from a rental car to secretarial and translating services to shopping and sight-seeing.

For reservations, call your travel agent or Lufthansa. The front ends of my planes are not only out front, they are on top.

Lufthansa German Airlines

## **Boost a Brandy.**



Hiram Walker makes 28 cordial flavors which yo can multiply into a thousand delicious, differer drinks. For recipes, write to Hiram Walker Cordials P.O. Box 3382, Detroit, Michigan 48214.

above. Then sit back and see why more people buy Hiram Walker Cordials than any other brand. Blackberry Flavored Brandy, Apricot Flavored Brandy, Coffee Flavored Brandy, 70 proof. Hiram Walker & Sons Inc., Peoria, Illinois.

**Hiram Walker Cordials** 





It's the steal of the Century.

We've taken big Buick features and put them in a new smaller size. Some examples:

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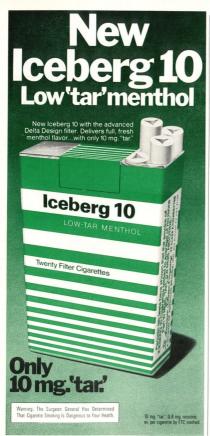
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### LETTEDS

months. I can say without a doubt that TM is a most effective way of achieving "deep thought, creative intelligence and expanded

## Norway and EEC

Sir / Reading your article "Norway Says Nei to Europe" [Oct. 9] was not very sat-isfying. Norway did not say Nei to Europe; Norway said Nei to EEC, which makes a great difference. In the article, Norwegian ish fishermen "supported by a diffuse alli-ance of Maoist youth, Lutheran fundamendows" and "rip radio aerials from cars bear-ing 'Yes to EEC' bumper stickers." The only that "EEC membership would allow 'dirty Italians' to steal Norwegian jobs and 'rich Germans' to grab Norwegian land." I think a majority of the Norwegians

deserve a better description. The article could have been written by any Norwegian Eurocrat trying to cast suspicion on the Norwegian grass roots of anti-Marketeers. BJARNE RØSJØ

## Real World Foods

Sir / Too bad you had to choose such a par-tisan nutritionist as Dr. Winick to cover the International Health Fair [Oct. 23], Though he renders a service in exposing the faddism and snake-oil huckstering in the movement. he overlooks what will be its lasting effect turning Americans away from the plastic "long shelf life" foods of the supermarkets back to the plain, flavorsome—and more TED BEAR Edwards, Calif.

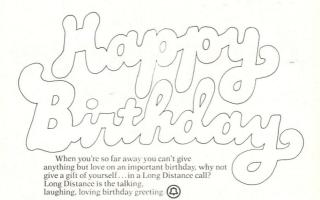
Sir / Jim Thorpe was recognized as the greatest athlete of his generation, all mem-bers of which were raised on "organic"

He would have difficulty making a taxi squad on any of today's N.F.L. teams, which are loaded with men who can outrun his best times, outleap his best heights and who hit with 40 or more pounds of additional muscle. These men were raised on food fortified with artificial preservatives, flavorings and colorings, and made available through the use of insecticides.

Tucson, Ariz.

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## THE NATION

### AMERICAN NOTES

## The Unhappy Campaign

In the U.S., a presidential race is usually a kind of rite of passage. However profligate the political excesses, however trawdy the rhetoric. American compagns have readitionally stirred the compagns have readitionally stirred the anal issues in collision, of a people or and issues in collision, of a people or aged in a rich and complex process of choice. It can be an exciting business—even a lot of fun in its extravagant buncombe intermixed with tense concentration on the highest power stakes.

But 1972 has had fittle of all that. Columnist Marquis Childs was not exaggerating much when he described this presidential race as "one of the most unhappy campaigns in American history." detect There was no real debate involved, for all the claims that it would be "the clearest choice in this century." The President scarcely campaigned at all, and the Democratic candidate, entangled in his early matches and misses of the control of the

If was a long, curiously unsatisfactory political season, full of sour smoke, the fumes of scandal, and somehow little passion. There seemed at times an almost dangerous lack of interest. With or without surprises, Election Day was bound to be more exciting than the campaign. Whatever the outcome this week, most Americans would probably be relieved that it was over, that the country the control of the contro

## Seize the Day

Spring ahead; fall back. Under that mnemonic device, the U.S. undergoes its semiannual twitches. Last April at the price of an hour's sleep, the citizen acquired six months of extra sunshine. Last week, as punctual as autumn, a new notice arrived. Received: an extra 60 minutes in the sheets. Please remit two seasons of gloom.

The onset of standard time comes like some Calvinist retribution, the sudden blue hour of premature evening when for reasons of custom the nation is condemned to go home in darkness. Why? Some religious groups and small farmers, who use the bright morning hours while the rest of the world sleeps. still lobby for standard time, a position shared perhaps by urban muggers. But some European countries have tried constant daylight time without any sinister agricultural, theological or political results. No time, after all, is really "standard." Since Joshua, no one has discovered a way to stop the sun in its tracks. But daylight time does provide a reasonable method of delay, forestalling that Siberian depression; why not have it year round?

## Vanished but Re-Elected

A twin-engine Cessna 310 carrying House Majority Leader Hale Boggs, 58, vanished in Alaska three weeks ago somewhere between Anchorage and Juneau. Since then, military and civilian planes have spent more than 2,700 hours scanning the chilly waters of Prince William Sound or swinging northeastward through the rugged el.

evations of the Chugach and Talkeeta mountains. As of last week, hope was all but gone for Boggs, Alaska Democratic Congressman Nick Begich and two other men aboard.

Boggs' disappearance created a strange and unprecedented dilemma for the House. Unopposed on the ballot, he will be re-elected this week as Congressman from Louisiana's Second District. Therefore he will remain the Democratic leader for the moment-unless the Republicans win a majority in the House this week, a situation that would probably demote House Speaker Carl Albert to fill Boggs' chair. After it convenes in January, Congress will have to decide whether to declare the seat vacant. After that, Louisiana Governor Edwin Edwards will have to call a special election. But for the present, the second most powerful post in the House of Representatives will continue to belong to the missing man.

## Presidential Xanadu

American presidential retreats have always expressed something of the personal style of the man in the White House—Richard Nixon's Key Biscayne and San Clemente, Lyndon Johnson's ranch. In years to come, the presidential style of leisure may be considerably grander. Last week Nixon signed a bill accepting an official new winter hideaway for the Presidents. It is Cereal Heiress Marjorie Merriweather Post's 110-room, \$7,000,000 Mar-A-Lago, in Palm Beach, a kind of Moorish Xanadu built on 17 acres of hard coral between the Atlantic ocean front and Lake Worth

Mrs. Post, 85, has provided that the place be turned over to the Government at her death, along with a \$200,000 per-annum trust fruid for upkeep, Mar-A-Lage is a treasure of colonnades and till the place of the pl

Mrs. Post's gift was gracious, but it seems designed to make the isolation of the presidency a bit more splendid than it ought to be. Perhaps in the interests of sheer humility a constitutional amendment should require that a President spend at least a few weekends a year in a trailer camp or a slum, or sleeping on a relative's Hide-a-Bed in East Lansing.

MRS. MARJORIE MERRIWEATHER POST'S ESTATE, MAR-A-LAGO, IN PALM BEACH









CONFERENCE ROOM BEING READIED FOR SIGNING AT MAJESTIC HOTEL IN PARIS

## NEGOTIATIONS

## **Another Pause in the Pursuit of Peace**

F peace was at last at hand, the grip was still proving slippery. The Oct. 31 "deadline" that Hanoi had set for the signing of the nine-point agreement came and went, the French government came and went, the French government had taken care to have chilled and ready of words resumed. Instead of toasts, tensions rose on all three corners of the delicately balanced Viet Nam triangle.

In Washington, Henry Kissinger waited for word that Hanoi's Le Duc Tho would join him in Paris for the promised one final session to wrap up the peace package. On television. Richard Nixon repeated that he would not be "stampeded" into signing the agreement before it is "right." George Mc-Govern replied bitterly that Nixon had embarked "not on a path to peace but a detour around Election Day." North Viet Nam's Paris spokesman Nguven Than Le blasted the Administration as "dishonest" and demanded that it make a public "commitment" to sign the agreement as it stood. In Saigon, meanwhile, South Viet Nam President Nguyen Van Thieu escalated his fulminations of discontent by declaring that the plan was a shameless "surrender to the Communists.

The volley of debate was matched by a sharp rise in the fighting on the ground in South Viet Nam (see following story). As it increased, the off the war that Kissinger had so persuavely limined a week gao seemed slightly more clusive. It appeared that Kissinger's final session of 'no more than three or four days' in Jaris might take by another round of ralks in Siagon. But the White House still remained confident that an agreement will be signed

probably by the end of November. What was happening Washington was convinced, was not an unraveling, but rather a frantic posturing in advance of a peace settlement. Hanoi has been squeezing Washington partly because it worries that despite U.S. reasurances Nixon might be tempted to stiffen his peace terms once the U.S. election is successfully out of his way.

election is successfully out of his way.

In Saigon, Thieu was bustly position. The mine points? He dammed the
National Council of Reconcilitation and
Concord that is provided in the Kissinger plan to organize new elections as

"a disguised coalition" with the Communists. A cease-fire? Thieu insisted
of the estimated 145,000 troops it has
in the South back to North Viet Nam.

Solidarity. On South Viet Nam's National Day last week, cities and villages blossomed with the canary-vellow and crimson colors of the government flag. The display of unity was somewhat forced; by government edict, every Vietnamese family and business had to display the flag under threat of imprisonment, and those caught buying red and blue cloth-the Viet Cong colors -have been questioned or arrested. Even so. Thieu's strident solidarity campaign did seem to be winning him some highly qualified support. Retired General Duong Van ("Big") Minh, an old Thieu rival who has been maneuvering into position as a possible future "neutralist" leader, agreed "as a military man" with Thieu's objections to an inplace cease-fire that would divide South Viet Nam into separate zones of Communist and government control. Said Minh: "Who could police all those little spots?

Thieu's stubbornness could hardly have been unforeseen in Washington. After all, his stonewalling of the Paris talks in 1968 had helped to bollix Hubert Humphrey's presidential campaign and engineer the election of the more hawkish Richard Nixon. But the evidence suggests that Washington, having long failed to pressure Thieu into preparing himself politically for an eventual compromise settlement, was not quite ready for his delaying tactics. Kissinger has asserted that it was a matter of an "honest misunderstanding," but Hanoi nevertheless believed, at least at one point, that the U.S. was ready to sign on Oct. 31. On Oct. 22, four days after Kissinger's arrival in Saigon, Nixon sent a message to North Viet Nam's Premier Pham Van Dong in Hanoi indicating that the U.S. would try to wrap up the agreement by Halloween as promised. But the very next day, Oct. 23, as the differences between Thieu and Kissinger hardened into a deadlock, Nixon sent regrets that the date would have to be postponed

Thieu is plainly the main stumbling block to an agreement, but some Administration officials suggest critically that the White House has been eager to slow down the headlong pace of the negotiations for its own reasons. For one thing, a delay would give the Pentagon time to rush planes, artillery and other items of military hardware to Saigon in quantities that would not be permitted after a cease-fire. The most important reason for the slowdown, the argument goes, was that the President wanted the signing to come after Nov. 7 so that he could not be accused of timing the agreement for crass political advantage. In fact, of course, the White House reaps the benefits of its

### THE NATION

pre-election announcement that "peace is at hand," but is clear of the doubts and recriminations that may well follow when the papers are actually signed. Ouestions of posture and politics

Questions of posture and pointes aside, however, the details that Kissinger wants to settle in Paris are not inconsequential. The major items:

THE CASS-PRE, Saigon and Washington want the machinery to supervise a cease-fire in place when it is declared not within 3d days as the hastily drafted proposal and the said of the said of the south Viet Nam will be accompanied by roughly simultaneous cease-fires in Leos and Cambodia. Other matters have to be resolvable of the said of the which will apparently be provided by five countries: Poland. Canada, Hungary, Indonesia and France.

THE POLITICAL FUTURE. Saigon and Washington are also disturbed by ambiguities in the wording of that part of the draft agreement concerning the nature of the National Council of Reconciliation and Concord. That is the three-part body of Communists, "neutrals" and Thieu loyalists that is supposed to set up new elections during the rather hazy period in which the patchwork-partitioned country is to have two parallel governments-the Saigon regime and the Communists' Provisional Revolutionary Government. The North Vietnamese describe the council as a "governmental" structure, which is anathema to the Thieu regime. The U.S. wants it clearly labeled an "administrative" structure, though the distinction is fuzzy at best. An accurate description will ultimately be determined by how the council defines its own role.

TROOP WITHDRAWAL Because Hanoi has never been willing to acknowledge the presence of its forces in the South, the nine-point agreement specifies removal of "all foreign" troops (including Hanoi's) from Cambodia and Laos, but only a U.S. withdrawal (within 60 days) from South Viet Nam. Presumably, one of Washington's major concessions was to allow the North's 145,000 troops to remain in South Viet Nam in exchange for Hanoi's letting Thieu stay around. To mollify Saigon on the troop matter, Washington is privately urging Hanoi to pull some of its regulars out of South Viet Nam as a gesture of good will, especially the 35,000 or so in the weakly defended areas just below the Demilitarized Zone. In general, Thieu wants specific guarantees-that North Vietnamese troops will not simply withdraw into the old border "sanctuaries" in Laos and Cambodia, that Moscow and Peking will live up to their promises (given to Washington in private) not to rebuild Hanoi's military machine mas-

sively after a cease-fire In Washington, Thieu's options are perceived to be so limited that no one doubts that he will eventually go along with the bargain. When the details are settled with the North Vietnamese, Nixon promised last week, the U.S. is "going to sign without one day's delay." Underneath all the surface vituperation, both sides were actually making progress on lesser matters. Word leaked out of Washington last week, for instance, that agreement was close on the makeup of the Paris-based "guarantee conference" that would oversee the end of hostilities in Indochina.\* In Paris. meanwhile, workmen were preparing a giant round table in a chandeliered conference room in the Majestic for the

signing. Dicey. But what was needed now was some urgent work in Saigon. Thieu was playing a dicey game-defying both U.S. pressure for a settlement and the yearning of the Vietnamese for an end to the fighting. Cabled TIME Correspondent Stanley Cloud from Saigon: If the South Vietnamese feel abandoned by the Americans, they could violently turn against their former benefactors. But if they feel that Thieu is standing in the way of peace in order to satisfy his own selfish ambitions, they could turn against him. At this stage, Thieu is doing almost nothing to prepare his people for peace. Instead, he is exhorting them to eternal vigilance and more war. Over the long haul, the best this program can produce is probably apathy; at worst, it could lead to anti-Thieu violence." But one thing seemed certain: the posturing on all sides would have to end soon or the compromise reached after so many grim years could slip away.

\*The likely members: the U.S., Russia, China, France, Britain, North Viet Nam, South Viet Nam, the P.R.G., Poland, Canada, Hungary, Indonesia and the U.N. in the person of Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim.

## North Viet Nam's Match for Henry



LE DUC THO IN PARIS

WHILE world attention has fo-cused on Henry Kissinger for his role in negotiating a peace agreement on the Viet Nam War, Kissinger's counterpart from Hanoi, Le Duc Tho, has remained a mysterious and largely unrecognized figure. Kissinger, 49, the witty bon vivant and cosmopolite, seems to relish the spotlight: Tho, 62, a starchy and somewhat parochial party loyalist, lingers in the shadows, partly because of his own personality and partly as a reflection of his country's wishes. Kissinger once pointed up his own sense of humor and Tho's more doctrinaire determination by telling his opposite number, "I admire your ability to change impossible demands to merely intolerable demands and call it progress

Tho's inchworm approach to a settlement has been more cautious

than his own progress through his country's Communist Party. Born in Nam Ha, North Viet Nam, the son of a middle-echelon official in the French colonial administration, Tho found foreign occupation so intolerable that at the age of 20 he became a founding member of the Indochinese Communist Party. By 1945 he had been appointed to the Central Committee, and in 1949 was sent to South Viet Nam as the second man in charge of reorganizing Communist political and military activities. His superior was Le Duan, now the head of the party. Of the two, Tho took the harder line on the fight for the South, arguing for an unremitting struggle. Recalled home after the Geneva accords of 1954, Tho continued to supervise guerrilla actions in the South while building his own reputation as one of the best organizational minds in Hanoi. During the 1960s, he prevailed over severe criticism of his Southern strategy, and eventually supervised a "purification of the ranks" during which thousands of his "deviationist" opponents were executed.

Thus, when Kissinger finally sat down for his first secret talk with Tho in 1969, he faced one of the principal architects of Hanoi's campaign not only against the South but also against the U.S., a fact that helped rather than hurt the negotiations. Comments one American official: "His authority makes him easier to deal with. The others are incapable of making decisions." For three years the two have been meeting in a small villa outside of Paris, sipping tea and munching rice cookies while they traded demands, nuances and -more recently-concessions.



NVA DEAD ALONG HIGHWAY 13

## THE WAR

## Meanwhile, in Viet Nam

Fighting while talking has always been a North Vietnamese Communist canon, and the movement toward peace continued last week to be balanced by an increase in combat in South Viet Nam. In a macabre version of musical chairs played an average of 25 times a day, the same scene was enacted: Communist forces move into a small town or hamlet early in the morning and announce their presence. The lightly armed regional government forces flee, usually without a fight, sending a plea for help to the nearest ARVN main force. The Communists lecture the villagers on Red doctrine, then recruit, enlist or impress young men into their army and perhaps levy some instant taxes. Soon the ARVN come to the rescue and, after an intense battle that may last several days and involve heavy air and artillery strikes that virtually level the village, drive the Communist forces out.

The Communists apparently never expect to hold the towns for long. One of their objectives is to keep Saigon's forces off balance and tied down while other North Vietnamese and Viet Cong units increase the pressure on Saigon it-self and other key areas. A second aim is toundermine the villagers' confidence in their government and Viet Cong to the confidence in their government and vietnames of the confidence in the community of the confidence in the confi

The impending settlement has touched off a scramble by both sides to funnel as much equipment as possible to their forces in South Viet Nam before peace breaks out. The U.S. estimates that large amounts of war matériel were moving down the Ho Chi Minh Trail in September and that the flow has increased noticeably in recent weeks. The U.S., too, is taking the utmost advantage of the delay in Paris, rushing to South Viet Nam equipment already authorized and funded by Congress for next year. Explains one Pentagon official: "The agreement allows for one replacement Ifor each piece of present equipment or armamentl Figure it out. They have. And they are rushing their stuff in just as hard as we are." The U.S. is doing its best to interdict Communist supplies. While maintaining its halt to air and naval attacks above the 20th parallel, American bombers are hitting the supply routes below the 20th at a near-record pace. Oct. 31, the day Hanoi had hoped the

the day Hanoi had hoped the agreement would be signed, 13 B-52 missions bombed the coastal routes south of Vinh.

The fresh outburst of action has had clear effects. Not since 1968 have so many Communist troops been dug in so close to Saigon. Small-unit attacks are now coming from a 270° arc around the capital, and they draw closer every day. Reports TIME Correspondent Barry Hillenbrand: "Watching the action on Highway 13 to the north of Saigon is like watching mortar rounds being walked in on a position. Each day, when one drives up the highway through the flat open rice fields, progress is stopped closer to Saigon." The going on Route 1 is just as tough. The elite 81st Special Airborne Ranger Brigade, which helped save An Loc and recapture Quang Tri, is being tied down clearing areas only 16 miles from Saigon.

Hillenbrand accompanied the 81st into the village of Tan Phu Trung and describes the scene: "For two days they had been fighting their way into the hamlet across a thick growth of bamboo behind which the NVA had set up machine-gun positions in deep bunkers. Now the bunkers were empty except for the bodies of two NVA defenders. We walked down a red dirt path following a thin black wire, which the lieutenant explained was the line for the NVA field telephones. Most of the houses in the village remain standing, because elements of the 81st had chosen the rare option of retaking it by hand rather than aided by air power. An old man wearing brown shorts was digging in the crater holes, removing the heavy red clay with his hands. Bit by bit, he uncovered a body-first the limp brown hand, then the face and shoulders.

then the face and shoulders.
We followed the soldiers into an-

other section of the village. Here the NVA had made a stand and were wiped out. Eight enemy bodies lay scattered about the compound of a large house. The front wall had been blown away, and the walls were pitted by fusillades. A pair of legs stuck out of a bunker hole. They had Ho Chi Minh sandals on the feet."

Heading back to the main highway, Hillenbrand encountered an airborne soldier celebrating his recent victory with wine. Had he heard about the cease-fire? Oh yes, he said. "I've heard something about that, but that's not our job. That's for the important people to worry about. I'm merely a soldier and I fight until they tell me to stop fighting. Then I don't know what I'll do."

## THE CAMPAIGN

## The Benefactors

All through the presidential race on of George McGovern's refrains on his "secreey-and-corruption" theme was the Administration's refusal to name the contributors who had poured at least \$10 million annoymously into Republican campaign chests. The most proposed control of the contributors who had poured country of the control of the c

Last week, probably too late and too ambiguously to produce any effect on the election. Common Cause and the Committee for the Re-Election of the President reached an accommodation for sorts. In an out-of-court settlement, the Republicans, including those of 283 donors who had given a total of \$4.9 million. But all of those gifts were made before March (1), the last filing date un-

CONTRIBUTOR W. CLEMENT STONE



## THE NATION

der the expired Corrupt Campaign Practices Act Stull secret avaiting further court action, were the names and amounts that were bestowed upon the Republicans between March 10 and April 7, the date when the new campaign disclosure act became law. Thus the possibility remained that the important Republican contributors were hiding in the lacuns of a legal technicality. The 23s whose names and gifs were revealed might raise an occasional eye-

brow. Among them: \$1,000,000: W. Clement Stone, a rich Chicago insurance man, who has been widely rumored to be in the running for the job of U.S. Ambassador in London in a second Nixon term.

▶ \$800,000: Richard Mellon Scaife, a Pittsburgh heir of the Mellon banking fortune.

▶ \$300,000: Arthur K. Watson, former chairman of the board of IBM World Trade Corp. and recently resigned Ambassador to France.

▶ \$100,000: New York Lawyer John Humes, Ambassador to Austria since October 1969; Leonard K. Firestone, president of the Firestone Tire & Rubber Co. of California; and De-Witt and Lila Wallace, co-chairmen of the Reader's Digest.

► \$50,000: Oilman J. Paul Getty. ► \$48,505: Anthony D. Marshall,

former president of African Research & Development Co., Ambassador to Trinidad and Tobago since February.

• \$28,000: Vincent de Roulet, a corporate executive and Ambassador to Jamaica since October 1969.

▶ \$27,117: Willard W. Keith, a director of the Lockheed Aircraft Corp., which was bailed out of its financial troubles last year by a federal loan guarantee of \$250 million.

In signing the compromise agreement with Common Cause, C.R.P. retained the right to litigate whether contributors from March 10 to April 6 must eventually be revealed. It also avoided the potentially damaging spectade of fund raisers brought onto the witness stand, under oath, in the closing days of the campaign. Maurice Stans, C.R.P. mational finance chairman and Hugh Sloan, former C.R.P. treasurer, both had been scheduled to testify this week.

## REFUGEES

## A Home for Ugandans

Arriving at New York's Kennedy Ariport last week, they did not look much different from other passengers. The men wore business usits; the women were dressed in slacks or saris. Most of them spoke fluent English. But they were very special travelers: 82 Asians who had been peremptorily ordered out of Uganda by Strongman Idi Amin Dada, even though they were all citizens. Suddenly made stateless, they constituted the first wave of a group of

1,000 refugees that the U.S. has agreed

They were able to bring no property or possessions with them, and many had left part of their family behind; yet all of them seemed relieved to be in a country where they would no longer be the political scapegoats of a capricious dictator. Some had studied up on America. "I know the largest building is the Empire State," said Dolly Nasser, 23, a nurse. "And they are going to put even more stories on it." A bearded, wiry welder named Mahmood Ilani Mughal remarked: "I lost everything, but I am glad to be here. My two hands are here. They are my tools and I will rebuild again, with the help of Almighty God."

The effort to rescue the Ugandans has been one of the speediest operations in the history of U.S. immigration. Taking at face value Amin's dire threats of



UGANDANS ARRIVING IN NEW YORK Ready to rebuild.

retribution if the Asians do not leave by Nov. 8, the U.S. invoked a special provision of the Immigration Law that permits the U.S. Attorney General to accept refugees under his "parole." Once they arrive in America they can apply for permanent residency and eventually citizenship.

Three weeks ago, a hastily called meeting of the seven major U.S. refugee agencies worked out plans to handle the Ugandans.\* While some staffers searched for temporary homes and 
jobs for them, others went to Italy to 
talk to the exiles as they arrived at a 
transit camp near Naples. Lodging and 
work has been found for the refugees.

"Two agencies that specialize in resettling East European refugees—the American Fund for Czechoslovak Refugees and the Tolstoy Foundation—are each placing 100 Ugandam. The other 800 are equally divided among the United States Catholic Conference, the Lutheran Council, the Church World Service, United suss Service (Jewsish) and the International Rescue Committee. though many will have to settle fore these satisfactory jobs than the coses they left. Given their skills, they are not expected to have much trouble adjusting to the U.S. A bilingual tip sheet acquaints the Ugandans with some of the peculiarities of American life, such as its informality and addiction to cleanliness. Warns the sheet prissily: "It is informality and addiction to cleanliness. Warns the sheet prissily: "It is highly advisable to air your apartments after you have prepared a highly seasoned Indian meal."

Compared with other waves of political exiles that have reached U.S. shores in recent years, the Ugandans are a mere ripple. Some 38,000 Hungarians have fled to the U.S., as well as more than 150,000 Cubans. But the Ugandans differ in that they are not refugees from Communist oppression. Nor do the Ugandans have large communities of coreligionists or fellow ethnics in the U.S. to plead their cause; there are few Ugandans living in America and not many Indians or Pakistanis. Still, the U.S. might do more. Canada, for example, is admitting 2,000 Ugandans. There are still at least 6,000 Asians in Uganda desperately looking for some place in the world to go as the deadline hovers over them.

## CRIME

## A Bureaucrat Berserk

It was 1:45 a.m. at the almost deserted Houston Intercontinental Airport. Inside the terminal, Stanley Hubbard, 34, was routinely checking in a dozen sleepy-eved passengers for an Eastern Airlines flight to Atlanta. Suddenly the four men at the end of the line snapped menacingly to life. They rushed past Hubbard toward the entrance of the 727 jet. Instinctively Hubbard pursued them. Five shots rang out. and Hubbard slumped to the floor dead, clutching the raincoat that he had grabbed from one of his assailants. Beneath the plane, an Eastern refueler, Wyatt Wilkinson, 26, was startled to hear the roar of the engines ahead of schedule. He raced into the airport terminal and came across Hubbard's body. After calling for an ambulance, he ran back to the plane and pounded on its closed door. Three shots pierced the door, two of them striking him in the arm. Security guards ran up, but it was too late. Amid a fusillade of bullets, the jet took off-headed for Havana It was the week's second skyjacking,

It was the week s second sky jacking, the other being the bold abduction of a German plane that forced the release as a castan of ever more during and thin gerous serial piracy, the Houston affair, was perhaps the most bizarre to date. The leader of the hijackers was Charles Tuller, 48. a federal bureaucrat gone berserk. Going along for the ride were his two sons, Bryce, 19, and Jonathan, 18, and a friend of theirs, William Gram, 18. Only the week before, Tuller







HIJACKER BRYCE TULLER TICKET AGENT STANLEY HUBBARD LIES SLAIN IN HOUSTON An inner rage that erupted in uncontrollable anger, obscenities, threats and death.

CHARLES TULLER

& Sons and Graham, two of them posing as telephone repairmen, had entered a bank in Arlington, Va., and tried to hold it up. They were interrupted before they could get away with any money, and in the gunfight that followed, both the bank manager and a policeman were killed. After the bandits made their escape, the FAA sent out a warning to airlines that they might try to hijack a plane. But the airlines get so many alerts of this kind that it is hard to act on all of them. Even if he had recognized them, the solitary, unarmed ticket agent would hardly have been a match for the terrorists Rage. Tuller's associates at the U.S.

Rugel. Uller's association at micro. Similar Management of the middle through through the middle through the

But there was more to Tuller than met the eye of his colleagues. He was a man, say acquaintances, who was consumed with an inner rage that often erupted in uncontrollable anger, in a stream of obscenities and threats to people around him. The rage seemed to have originated in a searing childhood trauma. At the age of nine, he was escorting his four-year-old brother across a highway and failed to notice a truck; it struck and killed the younger boy. Tuller's father held him responsible, and even on his deathbed reminded him of his guilt. In return, Tuller nursed a seething hatred for his father. In time. this hatred was transferred to his wife, who divorced him last year, to his sons, whom he alternately bullied and pampered, and to the "system" that he believed oppressed and crushed people like himself.\*

He became a fanatical partisan of black Americans. They, like him, were victims of injustice, and he never let them forget it. As a technical-assistance officer with the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission in 1971, he made a trip to Houston to work out a plan for hiring more minorities in the construction trades. It was a tense situation, because Chicanos felt that they were being excluded in favor of blacks. Playing the role of the overbearing bureaucrat, Tuller brushed aside Chicano demands and presented a program for blacks only. Even blacks were outraged. Fumed Pluria Marshall, head of Houston's Operation Breadbasket: "You guys in Washington think you can just concoct plans for what's best down here. We don't need you, so get the hell out!" Tuller became irate and cursed out both minorities. Blacks and Chicanos later claimed that Tuller had tried to involve a Houston architect in a \$50,000 kickback scheme. Tuller denied the charge, but his superiors were informed. He was removed from Texas and promoted to a different job in the EEOC

As a friend of the Tuller boys tells, the family began to plot the bank rob-bery last winter. They collected guns and cased the bank. Bryce Tuller and Graham were even sent into the Army they did, they went AWO. Neighbor re-ported strange goings on at their home in Alexandria—loud arguments, the flashing of knives and guns. A lumbering St. Bernard dog called Stage terrorized local children. Poscoving in the Tul-level backyard.

The four planned to escape to the wilds of Canada after the robbery and live off the loot for the rest of their lives. It was only when the scheme went awry,

\*For an account of the typical hijacker's personality and a leading psychiatrist's view on how to deal with it, see Behavior.

apparently, that Tuller thought of hijacking a plane. Since he had been reading Che Guevara and admired the Cuban Revolution, Havana seemed a logical destination. Once aboard the hijacked jet, he harangued the passengers with his political notions. "This fascist Government has got to fall!" he ranted. "These fascists have done nothing but keep the little man down. The only way you can be free is with this!" he shouted, waving his Luger. Putting the weapon to the head of a newsman, Ron Pinkney, he demanded: "What's the matter, black man? Are you afraid to die? Blacks who do not fight and give into the white man are slave niggers. He turned on a white man and asked him what he did for a living. When the man replied that he worked for IBM, Tuller flipped again. "I didn't like your looks when you got on!" he screamed. "I should have killed you then!

When the plane landed in Havana, Cuban authorities took the four men into custody. They rarely return American hijackers, but when the U.S. State Department asked for their extradition, the the Cuban side not say no. Instead, they requested more details on the charges against the men, suggesting that even Cuba may be no refuge for revolutionaries of the likes of Tuller. & Sot of Tuller.

## The Godfather in Gary

For all the hosannas sung to it in The Masic Man, Gary, Ind., is not one of those garden spots that perennially win community service awards. Indeed, it is in some aspects the very model of modern urban decay. Founded in 1906 by Industrialist Elbert H. Gary (who julicously) was the service awards of the control of lower the control of percentage of the blacks, who make up the town's of the blacks, who make up the town's the control of the blacks, who make up the town's the control of the blacks, who make up the town's the control of the blacks, who make up the town's the control of the blacks, who make up the town's the control of the blacks, who make up the town's the control of the blacks, who make up the town's the control of the blacks, who make up the town's the control of the blacks, who make up the town's the control of the blacks, who make up the town's the control of the blacks, who make up the town's the control of the blacks who make up the town's the control of the blacks who make up the town's the control of the blacks who make up the town's the control of the blacks who make up the town's the control of the blacks who make up the town's the control of the blacks who make up the town's the control of the town's the control of the blacks who make up the town's the control of the town's the town's the town's the control of the town's the the town's the town's

## THE NATION

majority, are law-abiding citizens, but a few of them have lately terrorized Gary with mob shootouts that rival New York City's Mafia battles in sanguinary savagery.

Duded up in wide-brimmed hats. black leather jackets, high-heeled boots and bell-bottom pants, gang members actually refer to themselves as "The Family"; their leader, Garland Jeffers. 25, has inevitably dubbed himself "the Godfather." Comprising some 20 survivors of past street wars, The Family has two hideouts on a quiet, tree-lined family street. But they can be seen daily on the streets of Gary's worst slum, Midtown, hanging out in front of seedy pool halls and bars. There they ply their trade: collecting protection money from the town's pimps and pushers, who are also largely black.

This money amounts to no small tribute in a town where, among the population of 175,000, dwell an estimated 2,500 to 5,000 heroin addicts. The street-wise youngsters who make up The Family learned early that dope was where the action was and banded together to get a piece of it. Says one federal official: "They just got tired of the small stuff. They figured they could make more money in protection than by ripping off hubcaps." Moving in on the city's dealers led to the recent bloodbath. One dealer was found in his \$13,-000 gold Cadillac with two bullet holes in his head. A Family gunman and a narcotics kingpin engaged each other in a blazing battle-on the steps of police headquarters. The Family violence seems contagious. A woman who testified against another major dealer in a grand jury hearing was found slain in Indianapolis. Her common-law husband was shot five times, but lived to nail his two assailants, whose ties to The Family were at best conjectural. Said one investigator: "These guys are hardly professionals. Can you imagine a Syndicate murderer not waiting around to make sure the guy is dead?"

Good Point. In the course of the Family war, the body count has run up to 22 within the past year and caused black Mayor Richard Hatcher to call on Washington for help. It has come largely from the newly formed offices of DALE (Drug Abuse Law Enforcement Agency). When Myles Ambrose, DALE's national director, arrived in Gary last month, he described the situation as "bordering on civil anarchy. He was not far from wrong. The police department, which has, to say the least, a checkered history, has not done all it might to clean up Gary's Augean stables. At one point, a police detective literally whisked away a prime suspect from the grasp of federal agents and tore through the town with him at 85 m.p.h. Earlier this year, another officer was indicted for perjury; instead of suspending him, the town's civil service commission promoted him spectacularly from sergeant to captain.

Mayor Hatcher and Police Chief Charles Boone are quick to insist that fault lies with the commission and the Lake County courts. Both are largely controlled by the Democratic machine that Hatcher defeated in the 1967 mayorally election. They have a good point. Several men have been arrested and Several men have been arrested and been no convictions. One judge reduced been no convictions. One judge reduced bail on Godfather Garland's brother Nathaniel, arrested for possession of drugs and a dangerous weapon, from drugs and a dangerous weapon, from

55,000 to \$100: the judge in the case is himself under indictment for income tax evasion. "It's not as if these were first offenders," says Hatcher angrily. "They all have criminal records, and they've all spent a lot of time in jail. But these people are getting back to Gary before the policemen who arrest-

ed them can get to court to testify. On the whole. Boone and his force have been cooperating with the federal authorities. They have made six raids on gang hideouts in the past six months. Each dragnet has rounded up scarifying caches of guns, ammunition and narcotics (one mob squad had reportedly even built a rudimentary tank to repel an anticipated invasion). On one of the raids police uncovered notebooks that included minutes from Family meetings and the gang's bylaws. Said a federal official: "The whole thing seems incredibly childish. They could be Cub Scouts -except that they kill people." Among the club tenets: members donate all earnings to The Family and do not steal from one another.

Above all, they swear allegiance to the Godfather. In fact the books contained a \$40 entry for ticket money to the film The Godfather. This particularly incenses Hatcher. Says he: "Any black person who goes to see The Godfather and doesn't come out with some kind of revulsion is the worst sort of Uncle Tom. Remember that line, 'Let the niggers have the drugs, they're animals anyhow'? The Family should get one of the international awards for Tomism." On the side of the crackdown, though, is its support by the majority of the black community, who last week came into the streets to cheer a DALE raiding team.



"I was thrown into the seat in front of me. Then the windows started crashing down on top of me. The floor was gone, and people were screaming for help." Thus Cliff Retis, 23, described the horror of last week's commuter-train collision in Chicago in which 44 people were killed and 350 injured. A train of new double-decker cars overshot a flagstop station four miles from the Illinois Central commuter terminal in the Loop and began backing up to the platform. Apparently a following train of heavy older cars was not properly warned. The lead coach of the second train slammed into the last coach of the double-decker, shearing off the lower level of seats and passengers. Flags in the city were flown at half-staff, and rallies for both George McGovern and Richard Nixon were canceled. Since the new car shredded so thoroughly on impact. Illinois Governor Richard Ogilvie announced that the state would withhold funds for further purchase of the modern equipment until investigation of the accident was completed.



The people who are keeping the gonorrhea epidemic going are people who often don't know they have it.



These are the common symptoms of gonorrhea.

Men will notice a painful, burning sensation when urinating, and a yellow-white discharge. For women, a vaginal discharge. As bad as it is, that's not the

The worst symptom is no

symptoms at all.

Don't kid yourself. You're not safe if no symptoms show up.

Public health authorities say four of every five women who have gonorrhea have absolutely no immediate signs that they do. Same for one of every five men who have it. There are 750,000 Americans today who have gonorrhea and need treatment. But many of them don't know they have it. These people are a major factor in keeping the epidemic going.

Like everybody, we at Metropolitan Life are concerned. And we think we can help.

First, if you have any reason to think you have been exposed to gonorrhea, you'd be making an extremely wise choice if you had yourself tested. In most states, if you're a minor, a doctor is free to treat you without the consent of

your parents.
In a few states, it's against the

law for a doctor to treat you without your parents' say-so. To find out the situation in your state, call your local department of health. It's in the phone book.

Second, those questions you have. We've prepared a booklet called, "Facts you should know about VD but probably don't." We'll send it to you if you write "Facts," Metropolitan Life, One Madison Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10010. Don't worry, We'll treat your request confidentials.

Metropolitan Life
We sell life insurance.
But our business is life.

#### PERSONALITY

### Alioto's Odyssey

Over the past three years, San Francisco Mayor Joseph Alioto's life has been a long odyssey through litigation and apparent scandal. In September 1969, a Look magazine article accused him of consorting with known Mafiosi. Then the State of Washington filed a civil suit against him in an attempt to recover \$2.3 million in legal fees. On top of all that, the Federal Government indicted him on bribery charges.

Few politicians could have survived such accusations. Alioto has. He has in fact been cleared of all the civil and criminal charges. The final round, unless he decides to sue a third time, of his frustrating three-year legal tug of war with Look came to a close two weeks ago when the jury in the second trial of his libel suit against the magazine voted 12 to 0 in his favor, agreeing that the article was substantially false and that it defamed Alioto. Thus

A legals increpants to Lone would do not of the last between the and to sele-well po back about a paster of a season. The =

A PAGE FROM THE "LOOK" ARTICLE Cooperation from federal authorities.

vindicated, the ebullient, violin-playing mayor is now being touted as the California Democrat with the best chance of receiving his party's gubernatorial nomination in 1974, when Ronald Reagan's present term is up. A résumé of his trouble and triumphs THE LOOK SUITS. Alioto's legal battles

began with the Sept. 23, 1969, issue of Look, which included an article headlined: THE WEB THAT LINKS SAN FRAN-CISCO'S MAYOR ALIOTO AND THE MAFIA. The story claimed that Alioto had connections with at least six active Mafia members. Alioto aggressively counterattacked, filing a libel suit the same day he read the article.

But it soon seemed to him that he

was involved in more than an example of overzealous journalism. The article was obviously beneficial to Ronald Reagan. More ominous to Alioto was the covert cooperation Look's writers had received from federal authorities in preparing the story. Alioto charged that the writers had interviews with at least two FBI agents and had obtained confidential records from the Federal Bureau of Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs, the U.S. Attorney General's office, the Internal Revenue Service and the U.S. Bureau of Customs. Alioto said that they also had gathered information from intercepted mail

SAN FRANCISCO MAYOR JOSEPH ALIOTO

and an illegal telephone tap operated by the FBI.

The Senate Subcommittee on Constitutional Rights looked into Alioto's charges, and William Rehnquist, then an Assistant Attorney General and now a Supreme Court Justice, denied any wrongdoing by any federal agency. Rehnquist did admit that FBI Agent Herbert Mudd had given Look some unauthorized information, but said that "appropriate disciplinary action was

Look offered to settle the libel case out of court, which would have enhanced Alioto's political image just before his re-election in November 1971. But his price tag of nearly \$100,000 was too high, and Look backed off

In court, an earlier jury and the recent one determined that Alioto had indeed been defamed by the Look article, which both juries concluded was false in one or more of its allegations. In his suit, Alioto had asked \$12.5 million in damages from Cowles Communications, which published the now defunct Look, and the company's board

chairman Gardner Cowles. Although the juries agreed that Alioto had been wronged, both refused to award damages, contending that they were unable to decide if the article was intended to do him malicious harm

THE FEE-SPLITTING CASE. While the libel case was in train, the State of Washington, three cities, one port and eight public utilities in January 1970 brought civil suit against Alioto, whom they had retained to prosecute price-fixing suits against utility-equipment manufacturers. Alioto, one of the country's leading antitrust lawyers, had hired two attorneys to help him, and the trio proved all too successful: they won \$16 million in judgments and received \$2.3 million in fees, which Alioto split with the other two attorneys. The state and the other groups sued to have the entire sum returned. Though that trial took six months, the jury after only a single day's deliberation unanimously found that the three were entitled to the total fee

THE BRIBERY CHARGES. Alioto and the two attorneys were accused of bribery by the Federal Government because of the means by which the fees were awarded, and in March 1971 all three were indicted. The indictment came during Alioto's re-election campaign, and there was little hope that the case would be tried before Election Day. Despite the criminal charges hanging over him, Alioto won. When the case finally went to court. Alioto and his co-defendants were cleared of the federal charges by a judge who thought the Government's case was so weak that he ordered acquittal without bothering to hear the defense.

Alioto angrily contends that his legal problems were politically motivated: he was becoming a threat to the Republicans' hold on the statehouse. His bête noire, Alioto insists, was former U.S. Attorney General John Mitchell.

Mitchell denies the accusation. 'He's made these wild charges time and time again. Obviously, I've never talked about the subject matter or the Alioto indictment with the President or Governor Reagan. It's absolutely ridiculous that I had any interest in Mr. Alioto's political future.

Now Alioto believes that he has been through the worst of it. As enthusiastic and outgoing as ever, the bullshouldered son of a Sicilian-born fisherman hopes that his political fortunes are back where they were in 1968, when he delivered the nominating speech for Presidential Candidate Hubert Humphrey, was briefly considered for the vice-presidential nomination and was widely regarded as one of the party's rising new talents. "I don't come from a wailing tradition," Alioto says. "We take life as it is. It is a tough life, and we know it is. They have plumbed every aspect of my life, and this is all they have been able to come up with: two ridiculous, silly, unsubstantial charges. I think they are through."

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The Electric TIMEX. From \$25.

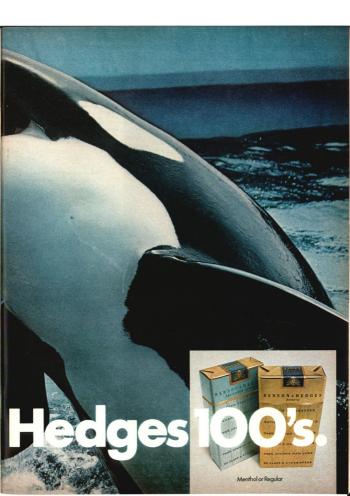
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# The Electric TIMEX. From \$25.

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America's Favorite Cigarette Break. Benson & Warning: The Surgeon General Has Determined That Cigarette Smoking Is Dangerous to Your Health.



# The new Remington Comfort Head. Until now, a shave this close could really hurt.

You've heard a lot of talk about The Great Close Shave.

But frankly, in the race to give you the closest possible shave, we think some shaver companies may have forgotten something.

Your face.

Because the truth is, practically any shaver today will give you a pretty

close shave. Ours included.

But the real question is, how much will it hurt?

Which is why Remington\* has re-vamped its shaver to create a new kind of shaving head.

#### The new Comfort Head.

For one thing, while our new comfort head has more slot openings to trap your beard, they're a lot smaller, so there's less chance of trapping your skin.

For another thing, there's a new smooth "v" groove between our slot rows. So there are no rough edges to

rows. So there are no rough edges to scrape your face. There are rounded bars to gently stretch your skin and set up your beard.

And naturally there's a comfort dial, so you can dial a shave from tough to tender, depending on what kind of skin you have.

## Replaceable blades.

The new Remington also has super sharp blades to cut whiskers clean and prevent pull and drag.
But, like all blades, someday

they're going to get dull.

And when they do, you just replace

And when they do, you just replace the blades. And keep on getting a close, comfortable shave. It takes a minute and costs about \$2.

If you need a further incentive, we

suggest you visit your nearest Remington dealer and look over our terrific selection of cord and cordless shavers.

After all, a Remington shaver is an

But we figure your neck is worth it.



REMINGTON
We made the close shave comfortable.

SPERRY RAND

#### TERRORISM

# Return of Black September

FOR weeks, West Germany's government had been uneasily aware that the Black September movement, which struck so viciously in Munich two months ago, would almost certainly tive this time: freedom for the three young fedayeen who had been confined separate Bavarian prisons since they were captured during the Olympic massacre of Israeli athlets and coaches, sacre of Israeli athlets and coaches, took the Germans by surprise. In one of the boldest skyjackings so far, two been killed, few of them fedayeen.

The Israeli jets bombed Syria on the presumption that the skyjackers had come from there. Perhaps they had, since Syria is not of the few Arab states that still provide the fedayeen with camping space and money. Nonetheless, Luthtam Flight 1990, Nonetheless, Luthtam Paraketta, Vanich and Frankfurt. At Beirut. 1 passengers came aboard affer a routine handbag and luggage check. Ten miles north of Cyprus, Capitain Walter Claus-

man officials insisted it would take 90 minutes to bring the three prisoners to the airport, the terrorists ordered Claussen to return to Zagreb.

While the 727 circled the Yugoslaw airport, the skyjackers broadcast a new demand—that the three prisoners be flown to Zagreb and released there. Meanwhile the Germans had worked out a set of conditions. If possible, they consider the state of the state of the state of the endangering the passengers and crewtof the jet. If that was not feasible, they told Yugoslav officials, the three prisoners were to be exchanged for the hostages. But if the skyjackers would not agree to the terms, the prisoners were to be return for the deal. Lufthmas Board Chairman Herbert Culmann and



BLACK SEPTEMBER EX-PRISONERS AT LIBYAN PRESS CONFERENCE AFTER FLIGHT FROM ZAGREB CONSULT
The West Germans were rid of political lightning rods; the Israelis sent bombers over Damascus.

Palestinian terrorists commandeered a Lufthansa 727 with eleven other passengers aboard and forced the release of their three captured brethren.

The reaction in the Arab world was undisquised rejoicing, "Despite Zionist terrorism, the Palestinians are still able to present their cause to the world," crowed the Cairo newspaper Al-Gumhouria. When the Lufthansa jet landed in the Libyan capital of Tripoli, the three rescued Black Septemberists aboard—Sammar Abdullah, Abdul Kader Dannawi and Ibrahim Badran—were welcomed like conquering princes.

Angered by the alacrity with which the West Germans had agreed to turn over the three Arabs, Israel temporarily recalled its ambassador to Bonn. Complained Foreign Minister Abba Eban. Who knows what people have been release?" In response, Israeli Phantoms made strikes on four Palestinian camps near Damascus. The Syrian government later said at Iesat 65 people had

sen, 37, felt a gun muzzle at his neck and a soft-spoken Arab behind him on the flight deck. "I am the captain now," said the man, who called himself Abu Ali, a common Arab name. While he kept Claussen under surveillance, a companion dotted the plane with explosive charges the size of cigarette packs.

Abu Ali ordered Claussen to refuel in Cyprus and again at Zagreb; over the plane's intercom he announced the purpose of "Operation Munich": to free the imprisoned Black September trio and fly them to a friendly Arab country. By the time the 727 reached Zagreb, the West Germans were on full alert, and government officials had agreed to release the prisoners in exchange for the passengers and the plane. After taking on fuel, the plane left Zagreb and headed for Germany, Munich's Riem Airport was surrounded by policemen, border troops, armored cars and thousands of Bavarian Sunday drivers lured to the scene by radio reports. But the 727, which flew over the airport at 11 a.m., did not land. When Ger-



CONSUL LAQUEUR & LUFTHANSA'S CULMANN
Damascus.

the three prisoners boarded a Hawker Siddeley executive jet, which was to remain in West German airspace until the terrorists agreed to a direct swap.

The skyjackers, who were determined not to release the Lufthansa plane or its passengers until the released prisoners were safely in Libya, refused to accept any arrangement. Instead, they ordered Claussen to keep flying over Yugoslavia until the prisoners landed in Zagreb, Fuel ran so low that the captain had to cut off two of his three engines; if the third one shut down, the terrorists warned, they would simply blow up the plane in the sky.

Simply flow up to general thin the sky support of the state of the sta



BODIES OF ARABS KILLED DURING ISRAELI RETALIATION BOMBINGS AROUND DAMASCUS
The presumption was that this time the skyjackers came from Syria.

Culmann finally decided that the situution represented a "supra-legal emergency." Without consulting Bonn, he of dered the pilot of the Hawker Siddeley to fly to Zagreb and agreed to make the exchange on Arab terms. Moments after his plane after his plane and the plane of the control of the plane of the plane of the plane that the plane of the plane of the plane of the less than a minute's fuel remained in the plane's tanks. On the ground, the Arabs were adamant that the T27 be refueled for the flight to Libya, and announced that plane and occupants
would be blown up unless it was done.
Unable to contact his foreign office,
Kurt Laqueur, Bonn's consul general in
Zagreb, agreed to the refueling. "I didn't
want to play with the lives of the passeneers." he explained later.

The flight to Tripoli was anticlimactic; guerrillas, crew and passengers were all so hysterically supercharged that a kind of camaraderie took hold. "One of them even served as my steward," reported Claussen later.

But the repercussions from the exapade are far from over. Critics of Chancellor Willy Brandt, who is in the midst of a tough re-election battle against the Christian Democrats, charged that the decision to release the prisoners was a "humiliation" for West Germany, Actually, Bonn was almost Germany Actually, Bonn was almost Germany and the prisoners was a "humiliation" for West Germany Actually, Bonn was almost Germany Actually, Bonn was almost Germany Actually, Bonn was almost Germany and Christian C

Last week's surrender unquestionably hurt Bonn's relations with Israel. Whether the release had helped West German relations with Arab nations was still unclear. Brandt seemed to think it had. In an oblique campaign statement last week, he challenged opponents to answer the question: "Do you wish to leave the representation of Germany in Arab states totally in the hands of East Germany?" Beyond German politics, however, there is a more terrifying aspect to the week's events: the success of the skyjacking will presumably inspire the fedaveen to other acts of blackmail, leading in turn to even more terrible retaliation by Israel.

# The Pilots Get Angrier

EVEN before last week's skyjackings to Libya and Cuba, professional aritine pilots throughout the U.S. and Europe were hopping mad about the rising threat that such acts of terrorstam pose to themselves and their passengers. In a recent report to the Flight Safety Foundation, an organization of the Property of the Pr

At a two-day meeting of the International Federation of Art Line Pilots Associations in Mexico City next month. the angry pilots will press hard for a boycott of any country that offers sanctuary to hijackers or even appears to be encouraging them. A boycott would presumably apply to such states as Cuba. Algeria and Libay, which have made a practice of admitting hijackers. But even some of these nations have recently shown that they are getting tired of it. Twice Algeria Cuba now jails many of the fugitives who fly to Havana on commandeered aritiners. "If you hijack a plane to Cuba these days," says a British airline official, "you have an excellent chance of spending the rest of your life in prison."

The pilots are equally concerned about the absence of international agreement on how to deal with skylackers. They are particularly annoyed at Britain and France, which have taken a relatively lenient attitude toward hijackers and have opposed the use of sky marshals because of the district of safety of the passengers and calls for pilots to comply with hijackers' demands whenever possible. The pilots are also disturbed by the casual attitude of the Italian government, which did not get around to drawing up a bill making sky jacking illegal until two months ago. The most hawks hip solition on skylegal until two months ago. The most hawks hip solition on skylegal until two months ago. The most hawks hip solition on skylegal until two months ago. The most hawks hip solition on skylegal until two months ago. The most hawks hip solition on skylegal until two months ago. The most hawks hip solition on skylegal until two months ago. The most hawks hip solition on skylegal until two months ago. The most hawks hip solition on skylegal until two months ago. The most hawks hip solition on skylegal until two months ago. The most hawks hip solition on skylegal until two months ago. The most hawks hip solition on skylegal until two months ago. The most hawks hip solition on skylegal until two months ago. The most hawks hip solition on skylegal until two months ago. The most hawks hip solition on skylegal until two months ago. The most hawks hip solition on skylegal until two months ago. The most hawks hip solition on skylegal until two months ago. The most hip solition of the skylegal until two months ago. The most hip solition of the skylegal until two months ago. The skylegal until two months ago. The most hip skylegal until two months ago. The skylegal until two months ago. The most hip skylegal until two months ago. The most hip skylegal until two months ago. The skylegal until two months ago. The skylegal until two months ago. The skylegal until two months ago raelis are now prepared to let the terrorists blow up Golda Meir before they give in."

Some experts who have studied hijackings also favor a rel-

Some experfs who have studied hijackings also favor a relatively mid attitude toward terrorists because they feel that in many cases toughness only makes a situation worse (see BERANTOR). Most pilots have little sympathy with that view, although generally they do not take as extreme a line as the Israelis. But they believe that the problem can only be solved if all nations agree that skyjacking is a crime and pledge toex-tradite or prosecute offenders. "As long as there are countries granting these people asylum," says, Lufthansa Pilot Heino Cassar," the problem will be with us."

In addition, the pilots are irritated by the lack of security on the ground. Such techniques as bagage searches, metal detectors and the use of hijacker "profiles," they feel, are grossly inadequate. "After all," says a Western intelligence official, "you can carry enough plastique in a toothpaste tube to blow up a plane. A detonator in a fountain pen or in a standard transistor radio is all it takes."

To improve security, the pilots believe, governments and infines alike are going to have to spend more money—at least \$150 million during the first year. One expensive device currently being considered is a worldwide computer system, containing the names and descriptions of the worldwide of the pilot of the containing the manes and descriptions of the worldwide of the pilot of the containing the names and descriptions of the worldwide spending the pilot of the pilot of

Airline pilots may not understand all the technicalities of international law as they pertain to higockers. As a group, though, they are furious—and perhaps a bit desperate—over the inability of law-enforcement agencies to control the problem. The pilots tough new proposals could, at least in the beginning, lead to greater risks and perhaps more casualties, but many pilots seem prepared to take that chance. "We can't solve the life of the world through our governments," says a senior British pilot, "but we can damn well try harder tokeep the terrorists off our airplanes."

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# SONY Ask anvone.

# The Election That Nobody Won

ANADA'S Prime Minister, Pierre Elliott Trudeau, flashed across the political firmament four years ago as the most magnetic leader since John F Kennedy. He was cool, intellectual, aloof and telegenic-and, said his critics, arrogant. Last week it was a considerably humbled Trudeau who appeared at a nationally televised press conference. In a direct and stinging rebuke, Canadian voters had stripped his Liberal government of its majority in the 264-seat House of Commons and, as Trudeau put it, "conveyed to me and my colleagues that there have been fail-Now he announced his intention of calling Parliament into session next month, and counting on the cooperation of opposition parties to keep his gov-

ernment in office. Mess. That sudden change in Trudeau's political fortunes was caused by the strangest election result that Canadians had ever imposed upon themselves. At week's end, with several closely contested constituencies scheduled to undergo recounts, the two largest parties seemed, incredibly, to be tied with 109 seats each. The Progressive Conservatives, led by Robert Stanfield, had won nearly all their seats in Englishspeaking provinces; Trudeau's Liberals were elected principally in Frenchspeaking Quebec. The rest were divided among the socialist-oriented New Democratic Party (30), the right-wing populist Social Credit Party (14) and independents (2). As the Toronto Sun headlined the morning after the election: WHAT A MESS

The mess could fairly be blamed on Trudeau, who had somehow managed to turn voters off in the course of an eight-week campaign of seemingly calculated indifference. He picked as his

theme "the integrity of Canada," a precise but passionless way of declaring his opposition to Quebec separatism, and as his slogan "the land is strong," which is practically meaningless. He could not, it seemed, communicate any sense of concern over Canada's appallingly high unemployment rate of 7.1%. As a Cabinet colleague cynically put it, Trudeau the electorate. At the same time, the Prime Minister scraped the bottom of pork-barrel politics, promising such goodies," or so he called them, as a wharf for Yarmouth, N.S., new port facilities for Halifax and a federal park for Toronto. The effect on the voters was evident at the polls. Early in the campaign the Liberals were favored by 44% of the voters who had made up their minds, while 31% were for the Conservatives, 25% for the New Democrats and others: but 11% remained undecided. By the end of the campaign, the undecideds had increased to 17 -and most of them chose in the polling booth to vote for the Tories

As the underdog, Stanfield (see box, page 35) waged a considerably more aggressive campaign than the Prime Minister did, traveling more than 70,000 miles across the land to Trudeau's 27,000. The Tory leader also addressed himself to the issues of unemployment, inflation and the "work ethic," thereby winning a backlash vote against unemployment-insurance benefits of up to \$100 a week, which many Canadians consider too generous. To his credit, Stanfield did nothing to exploit another, far uglier backlash-against the enhanced role that Trudeau has given French Canadians and their language in the government of Canada. Early in the campaign, a woman in Victoria



NEW DEMOCRAT DAVID LEWIS A price for support.

loudly urged Stanfield "to get rid of that Frenchman in Ottawa." Stanfield's quick reply: "There are many good reasons for getting rid of Mr. Trudeau, but that is not one of them."

Nonetheless, some Tory candidates were not above denouncing "French power," as Trudeau called it. The Prime Minister's first priority was to persuade entire the property of the province's 74 constituencies. A separatist "anti-campaigh" urging them not to vote a campaigh" urging them not to vote at campaigh. "urging them not to vote at campaigh" urging them not to vote at campaigh." urging them not to vote at campaigh. The property of the property of

But Trudeau, in part because of his personal foibles and failings, was unable to carry English-speaking Canada with him, and wound up with only 52 seats in the rest of the country. The magic of Trudeaumania, as it was called in 1968, flared only momentarily; for many voters, it had turned into Trudeauphobia. One weary organizer in Ontario summed up the vote in what was probably the proper order: "It was antigovernment, anti-Trudeau, anti-unemployment, and anti-French Canadian." Stanfield won 107 seats in English Canada but only two in Quebec. Thus the most ominous outcome of the election was that each of the two major parties now represents only one side of

Canada's historic ethnic division.

Making his hard decision last week,
Trudeau faced a limited number of options. He could have dissolved the new
Parliament and called another election
immediately, at the risk of incurring the



PRIME MINISTER TRUDEAU & WIFE MARGARET IN OTTAWA AFTER ELECTION Turning voters off in a campaign of calculated indifference.

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Or you can write, if you prefer, to The Travelers Office of Consumer Information, One Tower Square, Hartford, Connecticut 06115. anger of voters who have had their fill of politicking. Instead, he decided to meet Parliament and try to win the support of a majority of the members-specifically of the New Democrats, who now hold the balance of power. Their leader, David Lewis, 63, waged a hardfought campaign against what he called "corporate welfare bums"-meaning companies that take government tax concessions and grants without creating new jobs in return. Lewis last week refused to enter any coalition and set a price for the party's support: higher oldage pensions, tough action to curb price increases (but not wages), massive government spending to stimulate employment and tax reforms to ease the burden for individuals and increase it for

If Trudeau eventually finds that price too high, be can always in effect hand the government over to Stanfield, who has now established himself as a highly credible alternative. Despite the party labels, Canada's Conservatives are slightly to the left of the Liberals in domestic affairs. Stanfield might get along with the New Democrats more easily than would Trudeau, at least un-

til the next election.

to the next election. That could well bisadvardiego. That could well bisadvardiego. That could well more than the control of the country to t

Immediately after last week's vote,

much of Canadians' speculation about the political future focused on Trudeau himself. Would his combative instincts be aroused by the voters' rebuff? Or might he, in a fit of pique, quit politics altogether, an ever-present possibility? (In that case, his colleagues would probably choose Finance Minister John Turner as Liberal leader.) Equally fascinating was the question of what might have been. What would have been the result if Trudeau had been a touch less arrogant or more evidently understanding of the problems of ordinary Canadians Or if he had been as animated on platforms in Ontario as he was in Quebec? Or if he had been more conventional in his personal style (after the election he wore a buckskin jacket to call on Governor General Roland Michener)? As Trudeau had once put it, "The only constant factor to be found in my thinking over the years has been opposition to accepted opinion." This time it was the other way round, and accepted opinion—personified by Canada's M.P.s.—had the option of casting Trudeau into opposition whenever it chose.

# Tory Leader Robert Stanfield: "I Am What I Am"

HAT much-blosed political adjetite charismatic has never been piled to Robert Lorne Stanfield. In particular political for Robert Lorne Stanfield. In particular parameter and public demeanor, he makes Richard Milhous Nixon seem almost gaudy. His balding head seems to come to a point, his chin is somehow to come to a point, his chin is somehow lips look pinched even when he smiles, and he has a fondness for gray suits. Even after five years as Canadic conceded that "there are a good many Canadians to

It is unlikely that Stanfield's image will change very much, even if he becomes the next Prime Minister. "I am what I am," he once said. "I can't change without being phony." But as more Canadians get better acquainted with Stanfield, they will learn that beneath his bland public exterior lies a compelling private man. "To know Stanfield is to

Stornoway, the official residence of Canada's Opposition Leader. His favorite pastime is gardening ("It's good for the soul"), but Stanfield also enjoys the theater. When he saw Hair in Toronto a couple of years ago, he jumped up on the stage at the end of the show and danced with the cast.

Stanfield was born in the small in-

dustrial town of Truro, NS. He studied political science and economies at Dalhousie University in Halifax and in 1939 graduated unn laude from Harvard Law School, where he was an asview. A wealthy man, he inherited a fortune from his family's underwearnaunfacturing business. Though he is no longer personally associated with the sketch him in long johns. After practicing law and spending eight years as Nova Scotia's opposition leader, Stan-Nova Scotia's opposition leader, Stan-



STANFIELD WITH WIFE & DAUGHTERS JUDY, 22, (LEFT) & MIMI, 19

like him." reports TIME Correspondent Gooffrey Stewns, who has closely followed the Tory leader's career since 1965. "He is a 'nice' man in a game that is not at all nice. His honesty and integrity are unquestioned. He has dignity, humility and stability. He also has a wry, self-deprecating sense of humor that can make him the funniest man at a small party. Discussing his public speaking tyle, he would be to the "Ever preach, you know. Some of my friends say what I really need is an immersion course in English."

Although, at 58, he is only five years older than Pierre Trudeau, Stanfield often seems a generation apart. Indeed, he has a married daughter and a son older than Trudeau's wife Margaret (who is 24), as well as two younger daughters. Stanfield's first wife was killed in an automobile crash in 1954; his second wife Mary is the daughter of a former justice of Kova Scotia. With the children scattered, the Stanfields have been living quietly in Ottawa at

field served as the province's Premier for 11 years.

As Prime Minister, Stanfield would not depart radically from the general policies of Trudeau's administration. On domestic matters Stanfield would undertake some economic reforms such as lightening the personal-income tax burden and increasing old-age pensions. On foreign investment, long a ticklish issue in Canada, he would probably favor incentives to Canadian investors rather than a Liberal-proposed scheme to screen foreign takeovers. Stanfield would continue to develop closer ties with the Soviet Union and China, but he also would be apt to place more stock than Trudeau has in Canada's traditional alliances, both political and military. Stanfield's interest in the United Nations more closely resembles that of Trudeau's predecessor, Lester Pearson, another Liberal, Perhaps significantly, Pearson also was held to lack charisma-yet he ruled Canada successfully with a minority government

#### NORTHERN IRELAND

# The Greening of Ulster?

Once in a while there are signs that common sense might yet find common ground for a political solution to end UIster's agony. Last week the British government published its long-awaited "Green Paper"\* on the province's future. As forecast by TIME two weeks ago, it is a no-nonsense document that clearly shows that British patience with Ulster's warring factions is running out. Nevertheless, it is so carefully put together that almost everybody-except the most uncompromising Catholics and Protestants, such as the Irish Republican Army and the Ulster Vanguard-seemed to find something in it to respect. Brian Faulkner, Protestant leader of Ulster's dominant Unionist Party, said that the paper contained "clear and logical proposals." John Hume, a Bogside Catholic member of the Social Democratic and Labor Party, thought it showed "the first glimmerings of reality." Prime Minister Jack Lynch of the Republic of Ireland called

it "a useful contribution."

Blunt Basis. The document was designed to promote discussion between the province's political leaders and the paper's sponsor. Secretary of State for Northern Ireland William Whitelaw, on a new Ulster constitution. But the Green Paper makes clear that Britain will not

\*In Britain, a Green Paper usually outlines the government's general thinking on a subject and invites wide discussion; a White Paper is a statement of government policy.



MASKED KIDS & ULSTER VANGUARD MEMBER Two others were killed by a bomb.

be swayed from some specific intentions. Among them 1) Northern Ireland will remain part of Britain as long as a majority of its citizens want it to, but it will do so only on Britain's terms (which include continuing Westminster control of internal security); 2) the Catholic minority must have more say in any future Ulster government (preferably a regional assembly, modeled perhaps along the lines of the Greater London Council); 3) in addition, any future administration must recognize the province's "position within Ireland as a whole," perhaps setting up some joint bodies to discuss

economic and security problems.

Discussing his Green Paper at a press conference in London, Whitelaw contended that Ulstermen "must face facts as they are and not as they may either think they ought to be, or hope they would be." On that blunt basis, the political parties of Northern Ireland will be given until next March to evolve a formula for a new constitution. Before then. Ulster will be asked to vote on whether it wishes to remain within the United Kingdom or join with the Republic of Ireland. As a prelude to that plebiscite, the Dublin government plans a referendum on whether the Irish constitution should continue to grant a "special position" within the republic to the Roman Catholic Church. The existing provision has long been cited by Ulster Protestants as a major argument against reunion with the South.

Whatever happens, there is no guarantee that the sectarian violence will suddenly end, although it is encouraging that tension has noticeably eased in downtown Belfast of late. Stores and bars are crowded again; behind their protective steel-mesh window screens, merchants are putting up Christmas displays. The bombings, though less frequent in the past month, are still horrifying when they do occur. Last week in a Catholic section of Belfast's dockvards area, a car exploded outside a pub. Near by, children in Halloween costumes were dancing around a bonfire. Two girls, aged four and six, were killed by flying pieces of metal. The father of one recognized his daughter from her blood-soaked Halloween mask.

# YUGOSLAVIA

# Fragile Fabric

The Yugoslav Communist Party is once again in the grip of a wide-scale political purge. In a series of laconic announcements last week, the Yugoslav press agency Tanyug reported the "resignations" of top-ranking Serbian and Slovene officials. In fact, they had been



PRESIDENT TITO
Still iron-willed.

dismissed from office by President Josip Broz Tito, who had moved to put down nationalist strife within the supposedly supranationalist party he has led since 1937.

Straying Parties. Still iron-willed at 80. Tito seemed more determined than ever to prevent any division of Yugoslavia into separate states after his death. Such a prospect has always haunted him, and with reason. Five major national groups compose the fragile fabric of Yugoslav unity: the fiercely independent Serbs, Croats, Slovenes, Montenegrins and Macedonians. Twenty years ago Tito granted a measure of autonomy to the Communist parties that rule Yugoslavia's six republics. But such decentralization served to encourage separatist aspirations. As a result, Tito decided to centralize and discipline the straying parties. Since last December, when Tito struck out against the leaders of Yugoslavia's 4.5 million Croats, some 1,500 alleged separatists have been tried for "counterrevolution" or for "stirring up national hatreds." Now he is cracking down on the leadership of the country's 5.2 million Serbs

and 1.7 million Slovenes Among the first victims of the new purge was one of Yugoslavia's most able advocates of democratization, Marko Nikezić, 51, the chairman of the Serbian Communist Party. Accused of excessive liberalism, the burly, crewcut Serbian had, in fact, attempted to dampen Serbian national fervor. He reportedly aroused Tito's ire last year by warning him against rising Croat separatism before Tito was ready to acknowledge it. Other prominent Serbs who resigned under pressure were Serbian Central Committee Secretary Latinka Perović and Foreign Minister Mirko Tepavac. The premier of Slovenia. Stane Kavćić, and a Serbian member of the Presidium, Koca Popović, resigned voluntarily out of sympathy. Vague charges of "anarcholiberalism" were leveled at those purged. Still Tito's tough action delivered the message to the Serbs and the Slovenes that they had no more claim





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to special privilege than the Croats. Tito's alarm at the party's inability

to keep the peace among Yugoslavia's diverse nationalities has been compounded by growing economic disruption, much of it of his own making. The "self-management" system he introduced in 1950, combining a market economy and other features of free enterprise with state ownership of industry, is foundering because of inefficiency and mismanagement. Massive imports of Western technology and consumer goods have not been matched by American or European investment. As a result, Yugoslavia is becoming more dependent on Soviet capital. Eight hundred thousand Yugoslavs have sought iobs in Western Europe, and many virtually bankrupt Yugoslav companies are unable to meet their payrolls. In spite of displays of consumer goods in stores, soaring inflation has put them increasingly out of reach for ordinary workers

At the same time, corruption is rampant. Some Yugoslav businessmen are buying Mercedes cars and country villas with the proceeds of embezzlement, kickbacks and tax evasion. As a committed Communist, Tito is appalled by the widening gap between rich and poor. In speeches made around the country, he has attacked the new class of "dinar billionaires," whose conspicuous displays of wealth, especially in Serbia, are exacerbating nationalist resentments. But beyond purging rebels within his party, it remains unclear how Tito plans to halt the disintegration he sees menacing the Communist state he founded 27 years ago. Still, there is no doubting the sincerity-and the pathos of his recent statement that "if anyone cares about the preservation of our revolutionary achievements, it is I. If this were not so, the whole of my life would be proved in vain.

#### CHILE

#### Carnival Crisis

Ostensibly, Chile was in the midst of its worst political crisis since Marxist President Salvador Allende Gossens came to power two years ago. Fully 20 of Chile's 25 provinces were under a government-proclaimed "state of emerand Santiago's streets were patrolled by the army. No fewer than 21 associations of small businessmen. teachers and professionals were in the fourth week of a strike that already has cost Chile's shaky economy more than \$100 million in lost revenue. In response to the crisis, all 15 of Allende's Cabinet ministers resigned last week, including four who have been accused by opposition parties of "repeated violations of the constitution.

Despite the turmoil the mood of Chile was somehow more appropriate to a carnival than a confrontation. To judge by reader response, Chilenos were considerably more interested in frontpage newspaper articles about a transvestite who had burned down one of Santiago's best-known brothels than they were in pressing economic and social issues. One recent-and typical -street brawl between anti-Allende demonstrators and police came to an abrupt halt when an abundantly curved girl walked by. The demonstrators broke into spontaneous applause, while the carabineros beat their nightsticks on their plastic shields in approval. After the girl disappeared around a corner, the fighting resumed.

Allende has chosen to counter the strike with patience and guile instead of trying to break it with military force. So far his tactics have been remarkably successful. Two weeks ago, Allende's moderate and right-wing opponents proclaimed a "day of silence" during which Santiagoans would stay at home, leaving city streets "like a desert." Instead, the city's thoroughfares were iammed with cars and pedestrians, Bands of government rooters mocked the opposition by roaming through central Santiago shouting "iSilencio! iSilencio!" In a clever ploy, the government managed to put ample supplies of meat, which has been scarce for several months, in many Santiago shops. Not even residents of wealthier suburbs -who normally would have supported the day of silence-could resist such bait. They turned out to shop, often in the city's shantytowns, which were better supplied with food than middleclass neighborhoods because Allende's strongest backers are the poor

Last week the striking professional organizations were joined by pilots of LAN-Chile, the national airline. Although many workers were still out, there were signs that the strike-which one leader admitted was designed "to turn the clock back to Sept. 4, 1970," the date of Allende's election-had begun to run out of steam. Faced with mounting economic losses, many shopkeepers have unshuttered their stores. Taxis and buses are running again. The government commandeered 1,500 trucks from striking truck operators and pro-government workers have managed to keep food supplies flowing at a tolerable 40% of the normal rate

There were other signs that Chile's immediate crisis may be resolved. Christian Democratic Senator Radomiro Tomic, a respected former presidential to the control of the co



PRESIDENT ALLENDE STRIKING TRUC
When a pretty girl walked by, the fighting abruptly halted.



STRIKING TRUCKERS AT ANTI-ALLENDE RALLY IN SANTIAGO





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THE DISPUTED ISLET OF SERRANA AT LOW TIDE

## THE CARIBBEAN Islands and War

Moving slowly through shallow reefs two weeks ago, a battered shrimp boat carrying a Nicaraguan newspaper editor and three Miskito Indian sailors

approached the tiny Caribbean island of Quita Sueño (literally "takes away sleep"), 140 miles off Nicaragua's coast One of the Indians transferred to a canoe and paddled ashore. Watching for any Colombian troops who might possibly be near by, he proudly raised the Nicaraguan flag over the rocky ground

Thus, with a degree of opéra bouffe unusual even for Central America, began another round in what local newspapers have grandiloquently dubbed the war of the flags." In fact, it is quite possibly the world's silliest international dispute. Nicaragua and Colombia are battling for jurisdiction over Quita Sueño and two smaller islets, Roncador and Serrana-all desolate, uninhabited specks of sand, coral and rock that vanish from sight during high tide

The war, such as it is, began two months ago when the U.S., which had exercised joint control over the islets with Colombia since 1928 (mainly for navigational purposes) decided to renounce any jurisdiction over them. Nicaragua promptly challenged Colombia's right to claim the islets as its own. In response, Colombian Defense Minister Hernando Currea Cubides, accompanied by military escorts in two de-strovers, showed his country's flag around Serrana. As it happens, he did so more or less as an afterthought. The Colombian ships could not find Ouita Sueño, which apparently was under water at the time, and the seas were too rough for the voyagers to make a beachhead on Roncador. Nicaragua is not yet ready to give

up. It contends that since the water surrounding the islets is no more than 200 meters deep, the three rock specks are part of the continental shelf, which Nicaragua claims for a distance of 150 miles out to sea. In pursuit of its territorial rights, Nicaragua may file suit Court of Justice. Meantime, Nicaragua is considering granting concessions to foreign oil companies as a means of reinforcing its rights in the area. It does not seem to matter much that no oil has ever been discovered on the three disputed islets.

#### ASIA

#### Islands and Peace

One of the last remaining obstacles to a peace treaty between Japan and the Soviet Union formally ending World War II is the fate of four small islands north of Hokkaido, Japan's northernmost province, that have been occupied by the Russians since 1945. Shortly after Russian Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko visited Tokyo last January, Soviet officials hinted that they might agree to a "lease" arrangement that would implicitly recognize the Japanese claim over the islands-recognition that Tokyo has made a precondition to any treaty. But before starting talks on the treaty as the Russians wished, Japan's new Premier Kakuei Tanaka flew off to Peking. Two weeks ago, Tanaka finally dispatched Foreign Minister Masayoshi Ohira to Moscow. His reception, like the weather, was rather chilly,

The Russians were openly suspicious of Tanaka's Peking trip and refused to discuss the islands at all. One reason for the stiffly courteous meeting may have been that Japan's recognition of China runs counter to the latest Soviet blueprint for peace in Asia. Moscow is already pressing on diplomats from the Far East a concept called "Asian collective security.

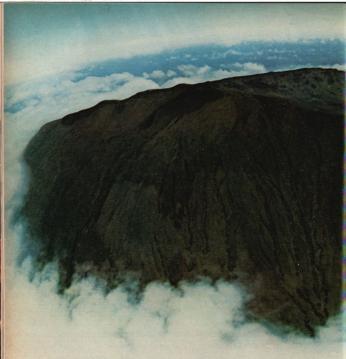
Its major priority will be the development of Siberia as a military and economic bulwark against Chinese expansion. To this end, Russia has asked Japan for \$1.5 billion to help develop Siberia's vast oil and gas resources, which would give the Japanese both a financial and a political stake in preserving Russian hegemony in the area. But Soviet inflexibility on the island issue will hardly inspire the Japanese to rush into the oil and gas business.



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# After carefully considering how to improve telephone service

At one end of the island of Maui, the village of Hana lies almost isolated. On the island's central plain stands Wailuku, Maui's largest city, and the bulk of the island. In between, presenting a nearly impassable barrier, looms Haleakala, the world's largest dormant volcano.

Haleakala, the House of the Sun, where, according to Hawailan legend, the demigod Maui caught the sun by its rays and refused to let go until it had promised to pass by more slowly, allowing Man more daylight in which to harvest his fields and bring in fish.

Haleakala, sometimes snowcapped even in this tropical climate, rising some 10,000 feet over the island, and plunging almost perpendicularly down to the sea. With a

moonscape crater larger in circumference than Manhattan island.

Any way you look at it, a tough place to run telephone

So the Hawaiian Telephone Company, a subsidiary of General Telephone & Electronics, updated the ancient legend by using the top of Haleakala to catch radio microwaves instead of sun rays. Since microwave beams travel in a direct line-of-sight,

Hawaiian Telephone's Hana station transmits calls to a relay station atop Huehue Mountain, 65 miles away on the big island of Hawaii. From there, the signals are beamed back across the water to the relay station on Haleakala,

# between Hana & Wailuku, we decided not to move the volcano.

and from Haleakala, the microwave signal hops to the company's call-switching center in Wailuku.

The straight-line distance covered by the Hana-Wailuku link amounts to 157 miles, even though the two points are only 35 miles apart. Nevertheless, the microwave relay system cost less than half of what building a cable route would have cost.

Bringing people closer together with microwave relay systems has become a substantial part of General Telephone's business, not just in Hawaii, but all over the world. In Africa, South America, the Middle East—whereven romal telephone line installations are impractical—GTE International, another GTE subsidiary. has provided better,

faster and cheaper communications.

In the last 15 years alone, we have built microwave

on the last 15 years alone, we have built systems in 51 different countries.

Perhaps this isn't the stuff that legends are made of, because, after all, our work is less dramatic than a demigod capturing the sun. But we think that making it easier for people to communicate with each other is important enough work for mere mortal Man.





### PEOPLE

"I am not worried about the days; it is only the nights," Henry Kissinger told Hollywood Columnist Joyce Haber. According to her, that is why Henry the K. likes to spend evenings in the company of Jill St. John, Marlo Thomas, Raquel Welch, Samantha Eggar, Sally Kellerman, et al. What bothers Kissinger is the ladies' motivations. "Is there no end to my naiveté?" he asked after discovering that one starlet was boasting about her dates with him. "I forget that they are actresses. They are only attracted to my power-but what happens when that power ends? They're not going to sit around and play chess with me.

"I don't pretend to speak for Bobby [because] Bobby and I disagree on politics," said Dr. Regina Pustan, mother of Chess Champion Bobby Fischer. As it happened, police in Washington, D.C., disagreed too, Dr. Pustan arrived at the White House with an Uncle Sam Halloween mask, a plastic pumpkin and sign declaring TRICK OR TREAT: UNCLE SAM SAYS SIGN ON THE DOTTED LINE. PEACE BY OCT. 31. Asked for her parade permit, she said, "This seems very peculiar. Do you need a permit to walk up and down with a sign?" Yes indeed. said a policeman as he put her under arrest. Released, she joined 16 other demonstrators who chained themselves to the office door handle of the Committee for the Re-Election of the President. Police dutifully cut them loose and Dr. Pustan found herself rearrested.

'Don't let's talk about marriage. said Sweden's five-times-married Film Maker Ingmar Bergman to an interviewer. "It's utterly uninteresting, whereas the relationship between a man and a woman is always interesting." With a six-part TV series on marriage newly filmed. Bergman had his share of deep Nordic thoughts to expound: "A life relationship between a man and a woman has always resulted in their signing a contract entirely to the advantage of the man...because men, damn it, want to hang on to their privileges. The fantastic thing is that women haven't managed to do any more about changing this state of affairs. They're constantly making sure everything continues in the same old way because they want to preserve their martyrdom.

How much is a homeland worth—if you can easily a long to meet to use not a house 1,000,000 to onetime Minati Gambing Cara Meyer Lonely, 70. For two years Lansky has been trying to find a permanent sans-been trying to find a permanent sans-wife and his dog. The Inself, high currely rejected Lansky's application for citizenship, and now the Interior Ministry has given him two weeks to get out. Since he faces prosecution for tax eva-sion and contempt if he returns to the

U.S., Lansky is reported to be offering the million in cash, plus substantial investments, to any country that will give him a home. So far, no takers.

"Nobody in Sweden calls me princess any more," said Sweden's Princess Christing, 29, thus enabling a roomful of Manhattan connoisseurs to admire the royal décolletage, which ended at about the navel, without committing lèse-majesté. The occasion: a moneyraising bash to buy paintings from var-ious worthy artists. After panting up the 80 steps to Host Robert Rauschenberg's panoramic pad, the 300 guests nibbled at salmon and sipped Muscadet (from artistic plastic cups) while ogling a Who's Who of the beaux-arts, notably Roy Lichtenstein, Larry Rivers, James Rosenguist and Andy Warhol, "I think this is a very beautiful experience," decided the princess. "We should have more."

Playing the part of a girl once hooked on Karl Marx, Borber Streisund suddenly found herself surrounded by Marxes: Grouthos, Chicos, Happos., It was a scene in a new film, The Way Were—a costume party to which Barbra, Co-Star Robert Reeford and all the bra, Co-Star Robert Reeford and all the Among the conlockers: Growtoe Mears, himself, at 82 the only survivor of the famous trio. Groutho differed suggestions of the control of the control

tions, dropped a few quips, and listened to the others recite some of the lines from his films. Sample: "This morning I shot an elephant in my pajamas. How he got in my pajamas I'll never know."

Terran could do a lot of things —wing from vines. all ke ingight least and set Jane aquiver—but he one thing he could not do was execute the famous apeman yell. Speaking to a group of college students in Ontario. Onetime lege students in Ontario. Onetime could be compared to the could not be compared to the could be cou





#### MEDICINE

#### Old at Age 30

Though Mary Lou Manachi, 17, of West Paterson, N.J., and Linda Chiarello. 16, of New Providence, N.J., have different interests and career ambitions. the two earnest high school students also have something in common: a lifethreatening genetic defect. Both suffer from Cooley's anemia (thalassemia major), a hereditary blood disease resulting in deficient synthesis of hemoglobin. the oxygen-carrying component of blood. Their condition causes cardiac and other complications that kill most of its victims in their teen-age years. The pale, often undersized youngsters may have bone deformities and enlarged spleens and livers; they tire easily and frequently miss school

There are at least 5,000 children with Cooley's anemia in the U.S. alone, most of them of Mediterranean descent. unlike most genetic flaws, this one has a known geographic origin. Mary Lou and Linda are more fortunate than most victims of their disease. They receive regular transfusions Blood Foundation, an unsusul organization affliated with Manhattan's New York Hospital-Conell Medical Center that offers hope to victims of this and other debilitating

Risky Treatment. Founded in 1952 and supported primarily by priest funds, C.B.F. treats and studies the complete spectrum of children's blood disorders. The foundation treats those with doesned largely limited to blacks; supervises a home-care program for hemphiliacs; and conducts drug-treatment programs for children with leukemia, it also maintains an outpathent clinic for Cooley's anemia that currently provides victims of this either allenen.

The treatment, which consists of regular transfusions of red blood cells,

can be risky. Frequent transfusions can cause immune reactions and lead to an iron overload damaging to the liver.

"It's a Scylla and Charybdis situation," says Dr. Dennis Miller, director of pediatric hematology for the C.B.F. "The transfusions enable a patient to survive, but they endanger him as well."

The treatment—given as often as every other week—an also be fright-ening to the children. Very young paients are usually sedated before their transfusions. Older children who are more accustomed to the transfusions recommended to the transfusions to the children who are more accustomed to the transfusions recommended to the transfusions to the commended to the

Grim Tolk. Counseling is another important part of the care provided by the C.B.F. Dr. Virginia Canale, director of the transfusion clinic, tries to acquaint her patients with the nature of heir disease, explaining it in terms that they can understand. A social worker and nurse meet regularly settle and nurse meet regularly settle with the provided provided in the physical and psychological difficulties caused by the disease.

The adjustment is never easy. But Mary Lou's mother, Mrs. Mary Manachi, talks openly with her daughter about the disease and its usual outcome. "I've had three children with Cooley's anemia," she explains. "The society about death." Other parents, learning through the Condiations gereies—curle and the condition of the Condition of the Condition gereies—curle asset, have decided to have no more children or to adopt. Most couples merely asset their children's questions as they come up and try not to think of the future.

Not so the children. Generally they seem to adjust to their condition better than their elders, agreeing with Mary Lou that "If you gotta come here, you gotta come." Some have saked Dr. Caad the risk of passing their affliction on to their offspring. Their concern adult their passing their affliction on their offspring. Their concerns still incurable, the regular treatment available through the C.B.F. has increased the life expectancies of those created are the spectancies of those C.B.F. has increased the life expectancies of those non-base reached as on their late teens one has reached as their late teens one has reached as the control of their late teens one has reached as the control of their late teens one has reached as the control of their late teens one has reached as the control of their late teens one has reached as the control of their late teens one has reached as the control of their late teens one has reached as the control of their late teens one has reached as the control of their late teens one has reached as the control of their late teens one has reached as the control of their late teens one has reached as the control of their late teens one has reached as the control of their late teens one has reached as the control of their late teens one their la

## Capsules

▶ Because doctors have no totally accurate way of judging the strength of bone while it knits, they often immobilize broken limbs longer than necessary. Overtime in traction could soon be eliminated, however, John Jurist, a biophysicist, and Dr. Edmund Markey, an orthopedic surgeon at the University of Wisconsin Medical School, are experimenting with a technique that could enable physicians to determine with precision whether a bone is strong enough to bear weight. So far, their research has focused exclusively on a long leg bone, the tibia, to which a vibrating machine is attached. After the bone is vibrated at various frequencies, responses are measured and the resonance of the tibia indicates its rigidity. The test is then repeated on the patient's unaffected leg and the two findings compared. In studies of 26 fracture patients, Jurist and Markey found an "extremely good" correlation between resonance frequency measurement and the time

elapsed since the fracture. ▶ When a patient's symptoms point to a definite, diagnosable disease, the treatment-surgery, drugs or other therapy-is often obvious. But what should a doctor do when the symptoms add up to no known ailment? Dr. Joseph Sapira, a Birmingham, Ala., internist, believes the physician definitely should not dismiss the complaint as imaginary. Instead, he should try "reassurance therapy," and in the Annals of Internal Medicine Sapira tells how to administer it. The first step, he says, is to elicit a detailed description of the symptoms; the next is to ascertain how they affect or concern the patient.

Examining the patient is crucial because the "laying on of hands will dramatically increase the effectiveness" of what is to follow. The doctor can the make his "diagnosis," ruling out those to have, particularly the one that worrise him most, Finally, the physician can explain the symptoms to the patient and sasure him that they are harmless. Under no circumstances, however, should discomfort. Most patients doe on their symptoms, and will shop for a physician who is just as interested.

MARY LOU MANACHI (CENTER) & FELLOW PATIENTS AT CLINIC PARTY



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Eyewitness News 5, 6 and 10



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## BEHAVIOR

# The Sick Skyjacker

"That poor Houston ticket clerk never had a chance," Dallas Psychiatrist David Hubbard said last week. "He defied the first rule in dealing with a paranoiac—never crowd him or move at him suddenly—and got an instant, deadly education"

Hubbard was talking about Airline Agent Stanley Hubbard.\* who was killed last week attempting to stop four armed skyjackers from boarding an Eastern Airlines jet (see THE NATION). If airline employees and passengers

-and Government agencies, too-are properly educated about skyjackers, Psychiatrist Hubbard believes, tragedies like the one in Houston can be avoided. Skyjackers, says Hubbard, are not normal men who can be dealt with as if they were ordinary criminals; in most cases they are paranoid, suicidal schizophrenics to whom the threat of death is not a deterrent but a stimulus to crime. Thus Hubbard believes that the Federal Government is endangering air travelers by pursuing its belligerent policy toward skyjackers. In fact, he says, each time the Government escalates its response to aerial piracy, it excites the interest of "mutations," new types of psychopaths with ever more dangerous tendencies toward violence.

Women's Underclothes, Hubbard speaks with some authority. He is the only U.S. psychiatrist who has studied the skyjacking phenomenon. Supported by a \$200,000 grant from a private Dallas foundation, Hubbard in the past 31 years has taped hundreds of hours of interviews with 50 imprisoned skyjackers, worked with airline crews to develop techniques for handling piracy, and out-lined his ideas in a 1971 book called The Skylacker: His Flights of Fantasy (Macmillan; \$5.95). Hubbard's go-easy approach is anathema to get-tough FBI officials and many pilots. But there is some evidence that it works: Hubbard has personally stage-managed the peaceful surrender of three hijackers.

The principal characters in the Houston skyjacking and in an unsuccessful attempt two days later at New York City's Kennedy Airport seem to give Hubbard's theories even more credence. Charles Tuller, who led the band that took over the Eastern jet, could not sustain his marriage, hated his ex-wife, and was said to be awkward and uncomfortable around women. The man who was subdued before he could hiiack a National Airlines jet in New York was discovered to be wearing women's underclothes. What is known about both men seems to confirm Hubbard's belief that skyjackers are emotionally disturbed. In his experience, they are not strong, masculine supermen but weak, longtime losers, men who have

failed at life and love. They tend to be passive, effeminate, latently homosexual, and afraid of their eldest sisters and mothers.

"In ever dated. I didn't know how to ask," many skyjackers have confessed to Hubbard. When a skyjacker gest married, it is usually to a woman who "seduced him first and proposed jackers he knows." "Almost without exception, the men were reviled by their wives, strove to placate them and were often cuckoided." One betrayed skyjacker's wire old her husband that he to the properties of the strong the strong between the strong the strong word about what to do with it."

Shattered by that kind of accusation, a husband may try to repair his ego by a daring act of air piracy—at the same time symbolically getting back at other members of his family. Observed Hubbart: "It is not difficult to discern the delight they experienced when they approached little sistermother stewardess, gun in hand, and said. Honey, we re going all the way derived from making daddy fllying the planel stap put, making him perman planel stap put, making him perman to erform the bidding of sonny;

Numerous skyjačkers have conlessed suicidal fantasies to Hubbard. Sometimes this intent is displayed when a skyjačker purposely delays opening his chute after jumping from a plane. Indifference to death. Said one young man: "Ib bought me a plane ticket and a pixel. I thought, I'll either die or I'll do it. Either way was OK, with me." Thus ofeath may be "not the ultimate puntion of the pixel of the pixel. With such men. Hubbard believes.

ACCUSED SKYJACKERS FRANK SIBLEY (UNITED

AIRLINES), STANLEY SPECK (PACIFIC SOUTHWEST), WILLIAM GREEN III (DELTA), EVERETT HOLT (NORTHWEST) the threat of force is actually "counterproductive" In fact, the skyjacker seems to respond to greater force with increasingly violent actics of his own. A good example, says Hubbard, is the sky-marshal program. "Before masha arrived on the scene, skyjackers were arming themselves with pistols. When the Government escalated, so did the hispackers; now they use a pistol and a bomb." To make things worse, the Government has virtually abandoned the

marshal program, vet has made only a low-key—and little noticed—an-nouncement to that effect. As a result, skyjackers have not reduced their armaments. Similarly, an offer by pilots and airlines to pay \$25,000 for information leading to a skyjacker's arrest triggered responses from armed bounty hunters who were "usually more dangerous and deranged than the skyjack-ers." The offer was withdrawn—but so

#### DAVID HUBBARD AT AIRPORT





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20 mg."tar" 1.4 mg. nicotine av. per cigarette, FTC Report AUGUST 72,

#### BEHAVIOR

quietly that "some of those nuts" are presumably still riding planes looking for trouble and likely to provoke it.

The greatest deterrent to skyjacking, Hubbard says, would be an international agreement to send the air pirates back to the country where they committed their crime. Without exception, skyjackers have told Hubbard that they would never have gone through with their plans if they had been certain of immediate return to the U.S. In particular, Hubbard told TIME Correspondent Leo Janos, the four men who killed the agent in Houston must be sent back by the Cubans, "or else the life of every airline ticket agent in this country is up for grabs." Hubbard acknowledges that negotiations with Cuba may be difficult, because "it was the U.S. that first condoned skyjacking; after the Castro takeover, we welcomed as heroes those Cuban refugees who hijacked planes and boats to get to freedom.

Another debatable deterrent that Hubbard advocates is elimination of the death penalty so that skyjacking cannot be undertaken as a form of unconscious suicide. He also favors stressing the skyjacker's sexual problems to make piracy seem humiliating rather than heroic. It would help if the press played down the details of particular crimes. Skyjackers, says Hubbard, "are like small boys acting out a play for which

they have read the script

Latent Violence. For those who suddenly find themselves the victims of air piracy Hubbard recommends treating the skyjacker like a frightened animal. Passengers and crew should move slowly and deliberately in his presence. and show courtesy, warmth and understanding in order not to trigger his latent violence by making him feel cornered or attacked. Passengers should stay non-committally aloof, stewardesses should avoid seductiveness because this frightens air pirates, and everyone concerned should avoid any trickery, which is especially alarming to paranoids. "The crew needs the same understanding of mentally ill people as a nurse in a psychiatric hospital," says Hubbard. Even without training, air personnel often know intuitively what they should do. "Many times a crew will have worked wonders, have the skyjacker at the point of giving up, only to land in an airport where 200 police are waiting. In a flash, the hijacker has a gun at the captain's head."

Outside forces can be useful, however, as Hubbard himself has proved. Last year, for instance, he managed, by long-distance telephone to Argentina, to maneuver AWOL Sailor Robert Jackson into surrendering 70 hours after he had hijacked a Braniff 707 at San Antonio and ordered it to Buenos Aires, "We were dealing with a very tired skyjacker who had not slept for most of 48 hours. I figured if we could crowd him with problems at the low point of his fatigue and will to continue, we would have him-and we did."

While waiting for Jackson to get to that physiological low-which Hubbard says every human being reaches around 5 a.m.—Hubbard counseled against actions that might make Jackson's adrenalin flow. The skyjacker, for instance, had demanded a DC-8 for a flight to Algeria. At Hubbard's insistence, however, Braniff officials reluctantly agreed to keep the DC-8 out of sight: "If he had seen it, it would have pepped him up enormously." Hubbard also got the airline to replace a radio operator whose voice, after 17 hours, had come to sound familiar and comforting to the skyjacker. After letting Jackson stew in isolation for 21 hours, Hubbard next injected a note of anxiety by having airline officials notify the crews that they were no longer physically fit to fly. Hearing this, Jackson let two crew members leave the plane; five hours later he gave himself up.



PSYCHIATRIST ROLLO MAY

#### The Need for Power

Among the truths that keep getting buried under the icing of eliché is one about frustration and how it leads to violence. In a bestelling study, Love and Will (1969) Psychiatrist Rollo May began his "search for the sources of violence." That phrase is now the subtite of his new book Power and Innocence (Norton; \$7.95). Both works are closely related; an understanding of one is a help in reading the other.

Among the most useful insights pro-

wide among the most useful missignity provided among the most useful missignity proposite of love is not hate but apathy. May's point rested on a foundation of classical humanism and his own 25 years as an analyst. Briefly the message was that there is no real love without intention, and that intention falters partic and cultural change and shifting values. Like now, for instance. During such times, said May, the basis of the Latest U.S. Government figures show

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#### BEHAVIOR

will itself is in doubt. "It is no longer a matter of deciding what to do, wrote, "but of deciding how to decide."

May's principal decision in Power and Innocence is to postulate for every individual a basic power need. He sees it as essential to self-esteem. When this power need is thwarted or goes unrecognized, frustration, apathy and violence result. May distinguishes between senseless street violence, the often justified violence of oppressed nationalities and racial groups, and the psychological violence people unwittingly inflict on themselves. For example, Mercedes, one of Dr. May's patients, was unable to have a child until she realized not only her right but her duty to express anger. As a black woman whose father had forced her into prostitution, she had a lot to be angry about.

Such a case history sounds familiar and predictable. But May is no oversimplifier of the human heart. In conflict with power needs, most people push themselves through emotional hoops to maintain their claim to innocence. Oliver, another patient with rotten parents, had to get out of bed and dress according to a precise procedure. He believed that if he missed a step, God would punish his family. This ritual gave him a feeling of power, while allowing him to blame God for any mishap that might befall his parents

Joy and Woe. Nations, too, prefer what May calls "pseudo innocence." He quotes that beloved Founding Father Benjamin Franklin on the fate of the American red man: "If it be the design of Providence to extirpate these savages in order to make room for the cultivators of the earth, it seems not improbable that rum may be the appointed

means. May's true hero is Oedipus, who dared to learn the terrible truths about himself and paid the price of self-awareness: the perpetual burden of guilt and responsibility without which there can be no lasting morality. By contrast, May treats such facile utopians as Charles Reich to sympathetic though sharp criticism. After calling Reich's book, The Greening of America, "an impressionistic painting of the Garden of Eden...for children and not for adults, May downgrades Consciousness III. It is he says "no consciousness at all, for it lacks dialectic movement between 'yes' and 'no,' good and evil, which gives

May asks for nothing less than a return to the traditional tragic view of life. agreeing with William Blake that "Man was made for Joy and Woe," and that no amount of technology, drugs or occult dabbling will change this noble condition. The wider implications of the challenge-the establishment of a humanist morality-have always been too demanding for most people. It must be especially so today when many social engineers and behaviorists would like to believe that free will is only an

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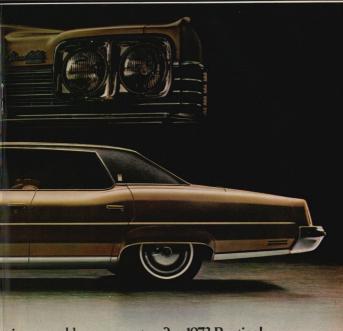
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### POETRY

#### The Lost Leader

In a whimsical mood, Poet Randall Jarrell once conjured up a vision of the muse of poetry as a kind of fairy godmother "who says to the poet, after her colleagues have showered on him the most disconcerting and ambiguous gifts, 'Well, never mind. You're still the only one who can write poetry.'

Of all modern poets, Ezra Pound, who died at 87 in Venice last week, caught the heavenly benefactors in the most contrary of moods. Few literary figures in history have stirred such admiration, affection and gratitude among fellow artists. But none has aroused such hatred. In art, Pound's instincts were always right when it counted. In life, he tragically erred when the moral

stakes were highest

Pound's mission in life, as he announced in Hugh Selwyn Mauberley was "To resuscitate the dead art/ of poetry; to maintain the sublime/ In the old sense." After the rhetoric and moral posturing of the Victorians, he declared early for a different approach -harder, saner, nearer the bone, Pound said, "austere, direct, free from emo-tional slither." Then as gadfly, teacher. prosodist and selfless promoter of gifted contemporaries (Eliot, Yeats, Frost). he encouraged the spare, sensuous verse, the ironic double vision that has helped modern poets consider and refine the challenges and confusions of a new and terrifying century.

Experiments. One mark of that century's rich outpouring of verse was the fact that Americans for the first time dominated poetry written in English. Pound served as a link between what Walt Whitman called "the American yawp" and the sophisticated experiments going on overseas. He was born in Hailey, Idaho. At 15-already 6 ft. tall, with a blazing shock of carrot hair-he entered the University of Pennsylvania to study "eight or nine" languages and flout the regular curriculum. He also met a medical stu-dent named William Carlos Williams, and they began poetic experiments together. After his studies, Pound taught briefly at Wabash College but was thrown out-he kept a girl in his room for a night. Outraged but probably relieved too, Pound set off for the Continent in 1908, the first of the modern expatriates. "London, Lundon, the place of poesy," he chortled to Williams.

Poesy indeed. The "arthritic millieu", he encountered was not what this energy-packed, short-tempered, culturehungry provincial had in mind at all. But Pound also found Yeats and Ford Madox Ford, who befriended him at once. To Yeats he explained his conviction that verse must be concrete and contain no superfluous words. The older poet was astonished at how many abstractions he had been using, and began to cut down. The streamlined effect on his writing was immediate.

In many ways that period so long ago was the high point of Pound's life. He had as yet slight credentials in poetry. But he had enthusiasm, a piercing voice and a shattering laugh, as well as a witty natural-born teacher's gift for provocative pronouncement ("I believe in technique as the test of a man's sincerity"). He soon was ringleader of a group of young revolutionaries that included Richard Aldington and Wyndham Lewis. It is typical of the time and of the man that at one point Pound challenged a critic from the Times to a duel for holding "too high an opinion of Milton." Pound helped launch the unknown Robert Frost when he came to London. Singlehanded, he talked the owners of the Little Review into printing James Joyce's Ulysses in installments. Pound's celebrated editing of T.S. Eliot's The Waste Land lies somewhere between major surgery and crucial midwifery

The great poetic revolution Pound had hoped for occurred, with great help from the shock and disillusion of World War I. Pound wrote of it, very much in the "new way," in Mauberley:

There died a myriad And of the best, among them, For an old bitch gone in the teeth For a botched civilization...

In the '20s, however, many of the writers Pound had sponsored began to find the success and fame that always iust eluded him. Still, Pound's range was boundless. He was a linguist, and he revived verse, all manner of splendid and intricate metrical forms from medieval and Anglo-Saxon poetry. Greek epics and Latin odes. He used ancient characters as masks to speak for Pound: Lonely seafarers, loyal warriors, great romantic lovers ("Soft as spring wind that's come from birchen bowers As white their bark, so white this lady's hours"). His most attractive and accessible adaptations are a series of poems modeled on the Chinese, which beautifully use understatement and delicate description to communicate emotion.

A few years before Pound moved to Italy for good in 1924, he began the Cantos, the extraordinary and difficult work that would run to several volumes and stop short at Canto 117. Part talkathon, part autobiography, part scholarly gimcrackery, the Cantos are a loosely linked series of often arcane verses that use history and myth (notably Ulysses' descent into hell), to create a Poundian commentary on the decline of our age. As they progress, they become more anecdotal and bizarre, reflecting Pound's passions of the moment: Chinese history, for instance, or the diaries of John Adams and fiscal policies of the young American Republic. But bright flashes of poetry appear throughout:

The ant's a centaur in his dragon world

Pull down thy vanity, it is not man Made courage or made order or made grace,

Pull down thy vanity, I say pull

Learn of the green world what can be thy place.

Increasingly in the 1930s, the Cantos reflected the poet's fondness for Mussolini's Fascism, his zany theories about usury and money (a modification of the labor theory of value) and finally, vicious anti-Semitic doggerel. War came. By 1941 Pound was making paid propaganda speeches in English from Rome. After the war, back in the U.S.



EZRA POUND In life, he tragically erred.

he was charged with treason, and, starting at age 60, spent twelve years as a patient and prisoner in a mental hospital in Washington-a long punishment, whatever his offenses. His defenders claim that Pound was not mentally responsible for much of his collaboration with the enemy. The defense is only partially true. The sad and tragic climax to Pound's political life had long roots in exile, loneliness and disappointment, as well as in a curious lack of compassion, evident in much of his poetry. It was Eliot who best described Pound's weakness, when he wrote, "Pound's hells are for other people." Eliot became a British citizen. Mad Ireland hurt Yeats into poetry. William Carlos Williams had his doctoring. Frost never left New England. In the poetry of the age, Ezra Pound was the lost leader-and the man who never found a home.

# It's a Bird! It's a Dream! It's Supergull!

This hypothesis of a final maturing and ecstasy of Mankind is in harmony with the growing importance of the phenomenon of mysticism.

-Teilhard de Chardin

Jonathan is that brilliant little fire that burns within us all, that lives only for those moments when we reach perfection.

—Richard Bach

Instead of our drab slogging forth and back to the fishing boats, there's a reason to life! We can lift ourselves out of ignorance. We can be free. We can learn to fly!

—Jonathan Livingston Seagull

Don't you forget that the reason you

fly is to eat.

—J.L. Seagull's father

I think I can—I think I can
—The Little Engine That Could

Bah! Humbug!
—Ebenezer Scrooge

A BISHOP has denounced it for the sin of pride. The new director of the FBI is urging it on his top aides, explaining that he wants "their spirits to A group of alcoholics in Ypsilanti, Mich., uses it to inspire members to recovery. The Christian Science Monitor has refused to carry ads for it. A manufacturer has declared that it encourages "ambition, attainment, leadership, exploration, excellence, growth, goals, imagination, courage, determination, loyalty, sharing, teaching, involvement and concern"-not to mention more aggressive salesmanship. Critics have variously classified it as Hinduism and Scientology. Recently, a columnist,

dismissing the whole thing as "halfbaked fantasy," offered its success as proof that America's brains are addled.

As it happens, all of these good people are more or less right. But what are they talking about? The Harry Emerson Fosdick-Norman Vincent Peale Reader? A new rendering of the Kama Sutra with footnotes by Mick Jagger? The Bhagavad-Gita as interpreted by the Rev. Billy Graham? Everything You Always Wanted to Know About the Hereafter But Were Afraid to Ask? Not so. They are talking about an illustrated parable concerning a seagull who learns aerobatics. They are talking about a volume so small that Winnie the Pooh could carry it in his hip pocket, and so unfleshly that a vestal virgin might choose to read it at a church picnic. In short, about Jonathan Livingston Seagull, the year's-and perhaps even the decade's-pop publishing miracle.

Two Feet Deep. Jonathan's history is already notorious as an almost cinematic cliché: how the infant Jonathan came to Aviation Writer Richard Bach in a kind of dream vision; how Jonathan was foolishly rejected by a flock of famous publishers (including Harper & Row, Random House and Morrow); how the book was finally, faintheartedly launched by Macmillan with no advertising budget and almost no reviews (Publishers' Weekly, hardly the most demanding medium in the world, called it "ickypoo"). How Jonathan rose slowly on its own merits or demerits, over 18 months, finding an audience-at first mainly youthful denizens of the ever hip West Coast. And then POW!-how in 1972 Jonathan sold over a million copies, breaking all hardback book records since Gone With the Wind

This fall Jonathan is being offered in a new celestial blue and silver slip-

case for \$7.50, as well as in the original \$4.95 model. All three of Author Richard Bach's other flying books are being reissued. Bach himself is busy with the film version of Jonathan. The paperback rights have been sold to Avon for a cool \$1.1 million-another record. People are beginning to compare Jonathan to Saint-Exupéry's The Little Prince and Kahlil Gibran's The Prophet (favorably or not, according to taste) as a book likely to stay around forever. Says Bach, who does not exactly take Jonathan's commercial success with clench-jawed seriousness: "The way I figure, just by April 1975, the whole earth will be covered about two feet deep in copies of Jonathan L. Seagull." The question that itches away at all but the most ecstatic readers-and haunts the clever folk in publishing who turned the damned thing down-is why

Jonathan occasionally sounds like a Boy Scout leader, a jet-fighter pilot and St. Paul, but, at least in Part 1, he is really just the gull next door. He yearns to learn to fly better and faster than any other gull. His mother urges him to act like the other gulls and eat better ("Son, you're bone and feathers!"). His father tells him that life is hard. Jonathan can't help himself. He keeps practicing highspeed dives but fails to pull out properly because of his long wings. Temporarily, he gives up: "I am a seagull. I am limited by my nature. If I were meant to fly at speed, I'd have a falcon's short wings." A falcon's short wings! Light bulb! Jonathan dives with partly folded wings, hits 214 m.p.h. ("terminal velocity") and pulls out safely.

An incredible breakthrough. But the Flock is blind to the bright future Jonathan has opened to knowledge and perfect flight. They cast him out. Alone now, Jonathan improves his flying—

TIME, NOVEMBER 13, 1972



night navigation, slow rolls, loops, the gull bunt. Eventually two radiant gulls who can fly precise formation with him appear and take him to what he (and the reader) at first thinks is heaven.

You Are Free. Studying up there with gulls named Sullivan and Chiang, Jonathan carries his quest for the joy of perfection to unimaginable flight skills and speeds. He finally learns to move from here to there instantly, just by thinking of it. He also learns that there is no heaven and no death. Existence is simply an infinite possibility of self-perfection through many different levels of consciousness. When he wonders why there are so few gulls at this level, he gets a heavy message from Sullivan, Unlike Jonathan, most gulls are interested only in eating, and so do not progress. "Learn nothing," says Sullivan, "and the next world is the same as this one, all the same limitations and lead weights to overcome." Unwilling to abandon the Flock for this elitist sal vation, Jonathan goes back to his old level and acquires seven flying disciples Despite the old ban by the Elders in the Flock, he acquires more would-be aerobatic candidates. One has a crippled wing, but Jonathan says: "You have the freedom to be vourself, your true self, here and now, and nothing can stand in your way. It is the Law of the Great Gull.

"Are you saying I can fly?" squeaks poor little Maynard Gull.

"I say you are free," says Jonathan. Maynard flies. The Flock talks of miracles and says that Jonathan is the son of the Great Gull himself. Jonathan is distressed. It is only the idea of perfection that has done the work. Then Jonathan leaves, counseling his disciples to love the Flock, even in its stupidity.

Do Your Darndest. In his own ingenuous way, Richard Bach has explained the message of Jonathan: "Find out what you love to do, and do your darndest to make it happen." That urging is what most of the thousands of people who have written Bach seem to take to heart. "Your book isn't about sengulls at all. Its of the properties of the malic will buy or form whether the malic will buy or form whether the Fiction Writer Ray Bradbury, a great friend and fan of Bach's: "Jonathan is a great Rorschach test. You read your own mystical principles into it." Rorschach test or not, Jonathan owes something to science fiction (thought movement, for example). It is also a mélange of contradictory religious messages. One is Hinduism (the goal of life is absolute perfection). Yet Jonathan emphasizes the self over all else, and that runs counter to Eastern religions. Insistence on the power of the self also undercuts the book's Christian overtones. For Jonathan is no fallen flyer needing God's help but an idea of perfection that can fulfill itself

Until lately, Richard Bach was a reader in the Church of Christ, Scientia, and Christian Science is one of the strongest religious strains in Jonathan. Mary Baker Eddy taught that evil, death and birth are illusory. Her philosophy, like Jonathan's, projected man as a timeless being. The "real" person is the soul that has always existed, not the one we mistakenly think was born.

"I have been driven many times to my knees," Abraham Lincoln once admitted. "by the overwhelming conviction that I had nowhere else to go." Jonathan Livingston Seagull clearly speaks to some kind of need in America for words of inspiration that do not instantly turn to ashes on the tongue. The Catholic Mass has been largely shriven of ritual mystery. Protestant sermons are soggy with sociology. Occultism, though thriving (TIME, June 19), comes on too much like fraternity rites staged by the devil's disciple. The old maxims ("This above all: To thine own self be true"; "I thank whatever gods may be/For my unconquerable soul," etc.) embarrass. Still, hardly anybody can live on irony and neostoicism for long. Even against what seems to be common sense, it is essential to believe in the possibilities of individual endeavor. There, suddenly, stands Jonathan Livingston Seagull, an Horatio Alger in feathers

Beside him, increasingly, is Richard Bach. The book's jacket describes him in just 61 words. But this spring, Bach surfaced in a series of TV shows and autograph sessions. The result: Jonathan's sales soared from 5,000 a week to as high as 60,000 a day. Much of that jump derives from the Bach personality. A big, slope-shouldered, raw-wristed man, Bach wears a bushy mustache, a crinkly smile and a slightly bemused expression. He has a remarkable gift for saving tentatively, and with disarming humor, things that ought to sound pretentious or phony or both, but instead convince and captivate his listeners. The result is that after meeting Bach, even the veriest cynic is likely to find himself shamelessly rooting for Jonathan Livingston Seapull and curiously willing to forgive the book its literary trespasses.

Flapping Away. One of the things that readers ask Bach is "Are you Jon-athan Livingston Seagull?" "No," he replies gravely. "I'm still way back down there flapping away like crazy toward freedom." Bach is 36. He has six children. He has been an Air Force jet-fighter pilot and a member of the Air National Guard. He has been an editor, a mailman, and a worldly failure-never holding the same civilian job for more than eleven months. He is also a refreshing throwback to a romantic passion for airplanes that most of us thought had vanished with the advent of the jet age. Since he was 17, Bach has almost literally lived to fly. Flight, in fact, is his secular religion, as well as the metaphor by which he studies the terms of life. He came to write about it partly to keep his family alive. But his three previous books as well as scores of articles bear rich witness to the peculiar joys and wisdom of flying. Jonathan Seagull's hot pursuit of aerial excellence at all costs and all his pronouncements about the search for perfection are made in abstract terms. But Bach, flapping down there below, has been set about with very nonabstract car repossessions and unpaid bills and children and boxes of wilted cornflakes-in brief, with all those grubby commitments and contingencies and divided loyalties that make exhortations about mind over matter and doing it all for your private freedom seem like sheer twaddle. "Jonathan Seagull," says one of Bach's flying friends from Iowa, "is Richard Bach with all bad parts left out." He has it back-

#### BOOKS

ward. Richard Bach is Jonathan Seagull, but with all the really interesting parts left in

Like Mario Puzo, who all but stared writing two thoughful novels until he was commercially canonized for the Golduther, Bach has made it big with what in many ways is his worst book. Of course Bach feels hat he did not really write the book, and his attude toward the mysterious voice that revealed Jonathan to him is far more complex than any secular skeptic could at first imagine. Thut terming a helpless, worldly New York shrug. Then he says, "But when Dick tells me about it, I gotta believes him."

Bach believes in the voice totally. About everybody who has ever heard him tell about it has gone away impressed. Clearly one element in Bach's affection for the story parallels the comment of Tertullian, an early father of the church, who said of the Christian faith, "It is to be believed because it is

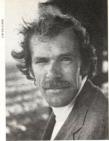
absurd." In an airplane, Bach believes that every molecule, every rivet, every propeller or mag-rivet, every propeller or even a few for even a faithful piece of equipment, and thanks them out loud for stalwart service. He can even convince you that if a pilot begins to distrust his air-

plane, it will actually become untrustworthy. But just as we are all subject to the vagaries that come from collaborating with crotchety planes and wrenches, so in this day and age any voice that wants to pay your rent and maybe even do the country some good by the control of the control of the country some good by the control of the country and the country some good by the country some of corny ways. "Lots of my life." Bach admits, "sounds like a very bad movie."

As Bach tells it, the year is 1959. He is married to his high school sweetheart Bette Franks, and at age 24 has 1½ children. He has already busted out of Long Beach State College after one year,

trained as an Air Force jet-fighter pilot, but resigned 20 months after getting his wings because junior pilots were suddenly transferred to desk jobs (no chance to fly jets!). He has worked at Douglas Aircraft ("wall-to-wall white shirtsleeves"), done odd jobs for extra cash (delivering phone books, selling jewelry) while trying to scrape a living as a freelance aviation writer. Late one night he is strolling by a canal near the beach and he hears a voice "behind and to the right" say: "Jonathan Livingston Seagull" (John Livingston is the name of a great racing pilot of the 1930s). The hair on Bach's neck rises. He turns his head. Nobody there. He walks home fast, enters his room and sits on the bed. After a few minutes he says aloud just what anyone who knows Dick Bach realizes he would say: "Look, voice. If you think I know what this means you're absolutely out of your mind. If it means something, tell me." What follows is like a Ken Russell film version of The Messiah with George Frederick Handel composing away as flights of angels swarm over his harpsichord. The voice comes through to Bach like a three-dimensional movie, and as Bach writes it all down with a green ballpoint nen, it shows-and-tells the story of Jonathan Livingston Seagull. Precisely at the moment when Jonathan is cast out by the Flock, it stops. For weeks young Bach tries to figure out ways of ending Jonathan by himself. "It sounds ridiculous," he admits easily, "but I just couldn't think of a way to finish it.

Flying and Flying. Eight years pass. Anyone who knows Bach's life may imagine these years cinematically like the kaleidoscopic scenes of old movie biographies. There are Bach and his tiny, dark-haired wife piling more and more children into a series of secondhand cars and planes as he moves: from Long Beach to Maplewood, N.J., for a job as associate editor of Flying magazine; back to Long Beach to become Flying's West Coast editor; from Long Beach to Ottumwa, Iowa, to become editor of The Antiquer, a magazine about old planes. There is Bach, funny and forbearing with nearly everyone, being oddly short-tempered with his children. Yet the very next image shows him (yes) fondly, unflappably delivering Bette's last child himself in their Iowa house. Sheets of typewritten



BACH & OFFENDING MUSTACHE A quarter inch was too much.

paper flutter across the screen. They coalesce into the three books that Bach wrote before Jonathan—the first. Stranger to the Ground, fading into a Reader's Digest logo, with "condensed" written under it.

Through the book titles, then, we see Bach flying and flying and flying. But not before he appears in a flashback at age 17 polishing a friend's plane for flight lessons. Then he is off. In an F-84, thundering toward the target on a mock strafing run. In tight formation with the National Air Guard, tensely but proudly crowding in under his flight leader until the rudder of Bach's plane is blackened by the leader's exhaust. The voice of the late John F. Kennedy rises through a dissolve that shows a New Jersey Air Guard unit listening. When the President says he will activate Air Guard squadrons for a year because of the Berlin crisis, the flyers, including Bach, roar approval. Then Bach is strapped into the dark cockpit of a night fighter, gracefully throbbing back to base in Chaumont, France, after flying a winter mission with NATO forces.

Now comes Bach in goggles and scarf at the controls of a 1929 Parks P-2A biplane. His voice rises (from the superimposed title of his second book. Biplane), dulling the roar of the faithful old Wright Whirlwind. "Listen to that! The wind in the wires! And now it's here all around me. It isn't

lost in dusty yellow books with dusty, browning photographs. It's here for me now just as it was here for the first pilots, the same wind that carried their megaphoned words across the pastures of Illinois and the meadows of Iowa and the pictoric grounds of Pennsylvania."

Far below him are farmhouses, and fields, distant, slow, idyllic, with one tiny new car the size of an ant winding along a highway. "That modern car," Bach thinks

THEFOCAL

BUDDHA









# We were extravagant with the things we built into JCPenney Cassette Stereo Systems. But we're still modest with our prices.

Some people might call it extravagance. But we tried to put all the things you look for in a stereo into our Cassette Systems. And more. Because right now, we're



A small price to pay for so much extravagance: 2005

still not a household name in stereos. So we wanted to make ourselves sound better than all those other names you have heard about.

Look into our model 1981 (above). You can make your own stereo cassette recordings from the built-in radio and phonograph. And hear it all through air-suspension speakers. You'll also find an automatic cassette shut-off system. 10 different tuning controls. An AM/FM/FM-stereo radio engineered with field-effect transistors and AFC to give you a consistent sound. A BSR turntable with a record-cueing lever; ceramic cartridge with diamond needle and 45-RPM adapter. There's even a headphone jack and a dustcover:

The cost? A most un-extravagant 299.95.



What you've always looked for in a cassette system: 21995

For those who are looking for something a little more modest, there's our model 1901 (left). It's a home entertainment system for 219.95. And we've loaded it with things like air-suspension speakers. A cassette tape

recorder that records from the built-in radio and phonograph. A solid state AM/FM stereo tuner. A mini-changer that comes with a ceramic cartridge and adiustable-weight tracking arm. An illuminated dial. Even a dustcover.

Just listen to JCPenney Stereo Systems. You'll wish everyone was as extravagant as we are. But then, we know what you're looking for.

Available at most large JCPenney stores and through the catalog





# Introducing Laguna. The new top-of-the-line Chevelle.

Good news, Chevelle people. You can move up to more car without leaving the make you love most. Laguna is a new kind of

Chevelle, the top of the line. The distinctively styled front end is covered completely by resilient, protective urethane to resist dents.

body-color rear bumper. Inside: special fabrics,



special steering wheel and

Laguna, like all '73 Chevelles, has new front disc more back seat leg room.

You're going to like the

1973 Chevrolet. Building a better way to see the U.S.A. Chevrol

aloud. "That's the only way I can tell the passing of time. It isn't the calendar makers who give us our time and our modern days, but the designers of automobiles and dishwashers and television sets."

Dissolve to Bach standing on the wing of the old Parks, shouting a barn-stormer's pitch to a skeptical 1966 Kan-stormer's pitch to a skeptical 1966 Kan-stormer's wear of the properties of the

success of Stranger to the Ground, Bach's finances were calamitous. His job on The Antiquer folded. Barnstorming summers were full of learning and nostalgia, but brought in little more than gas and hamburger money. The family's secondhand car was repossessed by the bank. (To establish Bach's priorities a friend points out that at the time Bach



EX-WIFE BETTE & FAMILY Divided lovalties.

still owned an airplane.) He freelanced more than a hundred aviation articles and was constantly trying to stir up larger writing projects, but his rhapsodic style made it hard to get reportorial assignments.

Dream of Gulls. Bach had not looked at the original Jonathum fragment for years. But one of his freedance articles was an attack on seagulls. (These birds, he wrote, were uniquely capupped for aerobatics—strong wings, low stall speed, extrem maneuver had with the state of the his mind. He leaped out of bed and recorded it. "This time on an electric typewriter," he says, with a gin mocking that symbol of pragment to the first half and shot it off to Flying magazine in New York. Instant rejection. Then came acceptance in Private Pilot maghated between hard covers, a couple of years passed in negotiating and Bachnational between hard covers, a couple of years passed in negotiating and Bachceived a further bitzard of rejection slips from book publishers who couldn't could be the production of the production of the country of the production of the production of the country of the production of the production of the country of the production of the production of the production of the country of the production of the productio

or chlores Ret. "I don't write like that:
Back says of Lornalura Livingston Seegull. His normal style is highly personal
and full of description. As a parable,
Lonathan is little more than a narrative
skeletion supporting a number of inspirational and philosophic assertions.
Bach also points out that the disagrees
Bach also points out that the disagrees
to the control of the control of the control
abandon the pursuit of private perfection in favor of returning to the dumb
old Flock and encouraging its members
toward higher wisdom. "Self-sacrifice."

says Bach, "is a word I cannot stand." He believes that an individual has extraordinary powers that can only keep on growing if he develops himself at all costs. Bach means all costs. This is a doctrine given considerable lip service in the U.S., which likes to remember itself as the land of the rugged individualist. But such counsel is rarely followed, in part because of sentimentality and fear of ridicule. One of the funnier episodes in Bach's life was the moment a little over two years ago when Captain Richard Bach quit the Iowa Air Guard -and the weekend jet flying he loved rather than trim his mustache onequarter inch at each end and so comply with a new directive against "bushy-appearing" upper lips. Most of Ottumwa sympathized with Bach on that horrendous issue. But not long afterward he scandalized his congregation by withdrawing from the Church of Christ, Scientist, not because he disagrees with much of its teaching but because he has come to hate all religious labels and says flatly, "Organization can ruin any-thing." (Similarly, on a more frivolous matter, Bach stopped sending Christ-mas cards a few years back. "In the U.S.," he says mildly, "Christmas has become the rape of an idea.")

However he feels about marriage,

Bach is wedded to Jonathura and to its source of inspiration. Several times while flying. Bach has heard a voice give him a sharp command which he followed on instinct; it saved his life, he insists. Yet he admits to being nervous about acting as a vehicle for what he gave him Jonathura. Because he he role has also been a bit worried that reaches would refuse to take it seriously once they have also been able with the saids been a bit worried that resteem would refuse to take it seriously once they knew about its "kooky" origin.

One result has been a soft firration with the world of the occult. Bach began by skulking into occult bookstores and sampling the fare. It took nerve, "here-calls," just to go in one of those places: Since then the has tried a few mellums, spirit guides, music and the darkened rooms 'hard to take. Recently, though, he discovered Jane Roberts, a poet and science-fiction writer, who since 1963 has been a conduit for the spoken words of a personality called Seth. 'It's all just this one small, middle-aged woman in a rocking chair. When Seth speaks,

setti speaks,



BACH & HIS OLD PARKS BIPLANE

her voice deepens and even the planes of her face seem to change."

Jane Roberts and her husband Rob-

ert have recorded 6,800 pages of Seth's talk. Much of it has been put together into two Prentice-Hall books, The Seth Material (1970) and, this fall, Seth Speaks. Whoever he is or is not. Seth speaks with more cogency than most of the troubled spirits that find their way into print. To Bach's relief, the two Seth books outline a cosmology that coincides a good deal with his own way of viewing life and death. Though Bach would hate the labels, the final result. like Jonathan, seems to be a blend of Jung, Christian Science and theosophy. It assumes individuals exist as multidimensional personalities who do not die but simply change consciousness. Explicit too, are the great powers that reside in the individual, if he will only tap them, to evolve and to triumph over matter (and sickness) through thought control. Or, as Jonathan Livingston Seagull puts it: "A seagull is an unlimited idea of freedom, an image of the Great Gull, and your whole body, from wingtip to wingtip, is nothing more than your thought itself

Homing Widgeon. Such a philosophy requires being open to new learning. What Bach is mostly trying to learn right now is how to live with fame and fortune, and at the same time how to protect Jonathan from too grubby exploitation. For starters, Bach has vowed that there will be no Jonathan pop records, water wings, plastic dolls or seafood restaurants. He has retained all rights to the bird. Last spring he incorporated himself and Jonathan into something called Creature Enterprises. Inc., with renowned Lawyer Maury Greenbaum to give advice and consent. One of their first jobs was to squelch an incipient Jonathan restaurant in San Francisco and force Herb Alpert's A & M Records to give up distribution of a rock record called Fly, Jonathan, Fly.

For these new activities, Bach does not really have any home base. For eight months he has been renting a beach cottage—formerly inhabited by Stalin's



"When did you first start thinking of yourself as Jonathan Livingston Seagul!?"

daughter Svetlana Alliluyeva-in Bridgehampton, L.I. It belongs to Eleanor Friede, the editor at Macmillan who originally accepted Bach's book and kept plugging for it. (For a while, Jonathan was known around Macmillan as "Friede's Folly.") But Bach is rarely in Bridgehampton. Whenever possible, he operates out of a charming buff and brown \$46,000 Grumman Widgeon amphibian, one of the first fruits of Jonathan's success. Says Greenhaum: "He's always calling from airport phone booths. He never knows where he'll be next day." The Widgeon has two 300h.p. radial Lycoming engines, a "jewel" of a new gyrocompass that Bach has just installed, a folding bed, a head, a desk, an LP stove and a 10-lb. Danforth

Bach likes to say the plane is the property of Trans Creature Airlines and has cheerfully supplied it with a twoman fantasy crew, T.C.A.'s chief mechanic is Slim Ptarmigan, an old biplane mail pilot who knows "the old ways of flying" and wears a battered leather jacket. Captain Ralph Pomme de Terre. a "somewhat humorless" spit-and-polish pilot who handled Pan Am Clipper ships in the '30s, does most of the instrument flying. "I can't run an airline all alone," explains Bach. In fact, despite his mysticism, he is a supremely rational pilot who carefully plots alternative airports for storm weather or gas shortages, and works out fallback landing techniques in case of faltering engines or radio failure.

Aboard, or showing you around his Widgeon, Bach is a completely happy man. He feels about the plane the same mixture of total freedom and fortress security that sailors have about a wellfound crusings sailboat. "If there's too considerable to the sail of the sail of the are good people out there" has they vaguely westward. "I could just fly out there and land and ask if they needed some help and they'd take me in."

For the Birds. On Bach's most recent cross-country hop in the Widgeon. fans in bookstores took him in all over the Midwest, mobbing him for autographs. But he could not flog the book too long because he was bound for California to work for the next three months with Producer Hall Bartlett on the film version of the book. Bartlett got the film rights by one of those coincidences that have attended Jonathan's progress all along. While waiting in a San Fernando Valley barbershop, he began reading the book, which a friend had given him. Halfway through Bartlett rushed out and called Macmillan, then got hold of Bach, who was on the verge of selling the rights to Wolper Productions. "As I see it. Bartlett pitched, "it has to be a very simple movie. Without animation and without people. Just like the book." That did it. Bach promptly sold Jonathan to Bartlett for a mere \$100,000 and 50% of the profits, retaining final approval rights on the film and all adver-



RAY BERWICK & FILM SEAGULL The biggest bird picture ever?

tising and merchandising gimmickry. The movie has just gone into production. Ray Berwick, who trained the birds for Alfred Hitchcock's The Birds (1963), was persuaded out of retirement. He is even now up in Carmel, capturing seagulls and testing them for brains and instructibility. On the tenth edition of Jonathan, Bach edited in a girl's name, Judy Lee, among the seagull disciples, because he got a letter from a California woman named Judy Favor, pointing out that Jonathan was a male chauvinist. He has also allowed the film script to "imply" a relationship between Jonathan and a chick named Maureen

What Ray Berwick calls "the greatest bird picture ever" will be released next year-along with the paperback -so that one way or another Jonathan will still be coming in the windows in 1973. If it becomes more than ever the book (and film) some people love to love, it will also become, like Love Story, more than ever the book some people love to hate. Bach will never turn his back on Jonathan, as he feels that homonymic seagull (Erich) turned his back on Love Story. "It's not for everybody," says Bach, "But nobody's read Jonathan yet and said 'It stimulated me to go out and kill the pig-

Looking beyond Jonathan, Richard Bach is working on a scheme to set up a combination flight school and graduate seminar for people who now fly just O.K. but hope like Bach to use flying as a gateway to joy and wisdom. Only Bach could think up such a thing. But if the track record means anything, it will probably become the most sought-after place of higher learning since applications to Harvard and Yale began to sag. Whether his book raises tingles at the back of your neck or curdles your vichysoisse, it is hard not to believe that somebody up there loves Richard Bach. Maybe even the Great Gull himself

# The Perfect Islands Cocktails. They taste like you started from scratch.

You might have had it in Trinidad. Or Jamaica. Or, maybe, Tobago.

One of those refreshing cocktails that seem to be overflowing with ice and rum and freshly squeezed fruit juices and loads and loads of tropical sunshine.

Then you came back home, and blah! No matter how hard you tried to make one, it just wasn't the same. Too sweet. Too bitter. Too flat. You should have tried Holland House.

"Maybe better."



We start from scratch, too. But we know exactly what ingredients go with what fruit juices in what amounts. (We've had almost a hundred years to practice.)

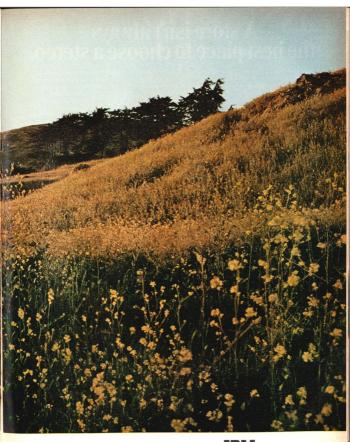
And we end up with a Mai Tai, a Pina Colada, a Daiquiri, and a Collins Mix that'll make your favorite brand of liquor (and your ice) taste even better.

It's like a tropical paradise you can go to whenever you want.





No one can take the ultimate weight of decision-making off your shoulders. But the more you know



# A store isn't always the best place to choose a stereo.

It's the only place to buy one. But for choosing a stereo, you need a less emotional atmosphere. A place where you can stop and think. Like a Panasonic ad. That lets you see what's available. And figure out what you really want.

figure out what you really want.
Maybe it's a great FM, AM
and FM stereo radio. Like
Panasonic's Model RE-7680.
With an advanced tuning meter.
FET to find distant FM stations.
AFC to keep them in their place.
And two 6½" air-suspension
speakers included in the price.

Of course, if you want to go beyond its price, we've got lots of options. Starting with our 4-speed record changer, Model RD-7703. Or maybe you want tape along with records. There's Model RD-7678. Our 4-speed changer with a built-in 8-track player.

If you want your phonograph built into an FM, AM and FM stereo radio, there's Model SE-2015. With a magnistate cartridge and diam

cartridge and diamond stylus in the phonograph. And two 6½" dynamic cylindrical speakers in the deal.

Or you can have an 8-track tape recorder instead of a phonograph. Built into an FM, AM and FM stereo radio.With Panasonic's Model RS-8188.

Of course, you may want a

complete home entertainment system. Radio, tape, phonograph, and speakers. You can get all

that in Model RS-257DS, if you want cassette tape. Or in Model SE-2080, if you'd rather have 8-track tape.

And you can keep the music to yourself. If you choose our optional stereo headphones, Model EAH-40.

Now that you've made your choice. Go ahead and listen to it. At your Panasonic dealer.

# Panasonic.

just slightly ahead of our time.



## ENVIRONMENT

## The Airport Dilemma

A Boston official was recently asked where the city could build a new airport. Without hesitation he replied, "In Wyoming."

The empty West is one of few places left with room for airports. Around most major U.S. cities, home owners have risen in vehement objection to the noise of air traffic. Pending suits against Los Angeles International, for example, now add up to an incredible \$4 billion. In New York City, authorities have been turned down every time they have proposed a site for a new jetport within 75 miles of Times Square. Indeed, New Jersey Governor William T. Cahill's election platform called for prohibition of any large new airports in the northern part of his state. St. Louis, Minneapolis-St. Paul, Atlanta and San Francisco-all face the same problem. Local citizens flatly reject new airports in their communities

Meantime, an estimated 183 million travelers will use existing airports this year, 13 million more than last year. By 1982, the Civil Aeronautics Board confidently predicts, 485 million passengers will annually travel the air routes. Where, then, will they land?

Expansion. One solution would be to reduce the hostility to airports by changing the nature of airplanes. If a much quieter plane could be developed -and engine manufacturers are beginning to muffle the thunder of the biggest new jets-then the major complaint against airports would be removed. Similarly, the development of a quiet STOL (for short take-off and landing) plane would make better use of short runways that either now exist (the U.S. has 12,000 airports, more than half of which are small, unlit fields) or could be built in strategic urban locations. In theory, the STOL planes would unclog major airports because two-thirds of all flights there are short hops, less than 500 miles. Only experimental STOL models are now flying, but designers are confident that these planes will be a reality within a decade.

The direction existing airports could be expanded—hough at immense expense. At Newark International, the total bill for expansion was a stagering \$400 million, or more than double what it cost to build the field in the first place. Land is the most expensive diement, mainly because airports usually attract development around them. becoming mini-cities in their own right. Coming mini-cities in their own right arranged to the coming mini-cities in their own right arranged to the coming mini-cities in their own right. The coming mini-cities in their own right arranged to the complex of the control of the complex of t

The cheapest and best solution is to build a completely new airport wherever possible. With this in mind, Congress passed the Airports and Airway Development Act of 1970. The act provides matching federal funds for airport construction, but only for those airports that take steps to protect and enhance "the national quality of life." To prepare environmental studies, gain government approval and build a new facility, airport officials say, can take up to 15 years. As a result, most new airport plans are being shelves.

Ironically, both Kansas City and Dallas-Fort Worth started building new airports in the mid-1960s, before Congress acted, and both worked out bold new schemes. The key ingredient: empty space. Kansas City bought and took options on 10,400 acres just 17 miles from downtown. The Texas cities

passenger drives to a parking lot close to his gate, checks in at the counter and boards his flight. Total walk once he gets to the terminal's door: 75 feet.

Dallas-Fort Worth, which will open text fall, uses the same principle—on a Texan scale. Four semicircular terminal stand on opposite sides of a central access road and are linked by an automated intraterminal transit system. The proposition of the state of the stat

However efficient the "drive to your gate" scheme seems, it does have a few drawbacks. Architects at the St. Louis



MODEL OF TERMINAL BUILDING AT NEW DALLAS-FORT WORTH AIRPORT Shortening the long voyage home for 60 million passengers.

dropped their traditional rivalry to purchase 17,400 acres—a parcel larger than Manhattan Island—midway between them. The extra land around the runways forms a buffer between airport and community; it is reserved for light industry, warehousing and other uses unaffected by the roar of jettiners.

Even better, the planners have made the new airports into more pleasant places for air travelers-and shortened the long voyage home as well. At the \$250 million Kansas City International, which was dedicated last month. Architects Kivett and Myers designed three almost circular terminals, with as many as 19 gates each, and laid out a fourth circle for future expansion. In effect, they are planned like the simplest (and oldest) airports, with planes on one side of the building, ticket counters practically on top of the gate and parking spaces at the front door. Instead of long hikes from curbside to plane-a quarter-mile is not unusual-the departing firm of Hellmuth, Obata and Kassabaum, principal designers of the Texas airport, admit that airlines will have to add personnel to service each gate. In Kansas City, J.J. O'Donnell, president of the Air Line Pilots Association, worries that the many gates will hinder antiskyjacking procedures. "Twe seen a sieve with less holes," he says.

But the real problem with gigantism as a solution to the airport problem is that big plots of land are simply not available on the crowded East and West coasts, where air traffic is most congested. In response, New York City is now studying the possibilities of building a new jetport five miles out at sea. "FAA studies indicate that it would cost about \$7 billion to create an airport island in the Atlantic," says Lawrence Lerner, the project's designer. "But to build a comparable airport inland would cost at least \$5 billion-not counting the costs of transportation and pollution. There may be no other alternative.







ANOTHER RESTRAINS PROTESTING WHITES

#### EDUCATION

#### Hate Grows in Brooklyn

Escorted by 200 policemen, the little band of frightened black and Puerto Rican seventh-graders last week walked slowly from their bus to the school door. "You ain't people, you're animals!" shouted someone in the crowd of 1,500 jeering, egg-throwing whites who were massed behind police barricades. "Go back to the zoo."

Thus, in a scene reminiscent of the worst Southern crises of years past, of Little Rock and New Orleans and Birmingham, forced school integration came to Brooklyn's Canarsie section.

The 80,000 people of Canarsie are 95% white, mostly Italians who started settling when this was still a marshland lit by the glow of municipal trash fires, and then Jews who moved in to escape the increasing number of blacks in adjoining Brownsville. They are mostly working and lower-middle class (college graduates: 6.6%; average in-come: \$12,303), proud of their neat brick houses. Canarsie, then, is typical of the de facto segregation in Northern cities (New York is 21% black, but some schools are 95% black or 95% white, depending on the area), and so it was in Canarsie that school officials decided to attack the problem They assigned 32 black and Puerto

Roam children from the Brownsville game the form of the Brownsville game the form the Brownsville game the form the form the Brownsville game the first first first form the form the form the first f

In mid-October, School Chancellor Harvey B. Scribner insisted that the

children go to Wilson. Some 200 white parents, most of them housewives, thereupon locked themselves into the building, forcing it to close. Equally adamant, the Brownsville parents rented a bus and took their children to class. For three days the whites occupied the school, sleeping out the gym floor. Our the control of the control of the them throughout the class hours and then returned home for the night.

Threats of a court order routed out the parents, but soon Chancello Senihner vacilitated. Hoping to reduce hoslitities, he reassigned the Brownsville children to nearby Isaac Bildersee Liuchildren to nearby Isaac Bildersee Liu-Within a week. Serihner was overruled by the city's central school board, which cleared that the Brownsville children had "already been the victims of traumatic rejection," had had their educashould not serve as the "battering ram" to integrate Bildersee.

The ruling inflamed whites at Wilson all over again." These children will never be welcome here," wowed Mrs. Judy Koretz, president of the Wilson School Parents 'Association White parents organized a boycott that shut down the neighborhood's eight schools, Idling some 9,500 young people—many of whom spilled out into the streets and chairs. Police scorted the Brownsville children into Wilson, but the school was nearly empty, and after lunch they in an auditorium—watching a film on democrating a

At first, both sides seemed ready for a long siege. "They're tired of running, and we're tired of being pushed around," said the Rev. Wilbert B. Miler, a leader of the Brownsville parents. "And there you have an impasse." Nevertheless, school officials worked toward

a compromise that would keep the children in Wilson, yet calm fears of a black invasion. "We don't want integration with these people," explained Thomas Duckett, 35, a Brownsville father of four boys, "we want quality education. If my kids can't make it on this level," he said, gesturing at the school, "what are they going to do when they reach my age?" Then be burst into tears.

## Gazoomphing Gyver

The original version of the Ostrode English Dictionary is composed of 15,487 pages parceled into ten volumes containing the history of more unusual words than even William F. Buckley I. Could ever use From 1884 to 1928, the contents of the OsED. had accreted with the steady persistence of stalactites. The aim was to list all the Comband of the Comband of the Comband of the Comband of Mired the Great, together with illustrations of their usages through the centuries.

The steady drip of words continued through wars and economic disasters. Staff members and volunteer readers came and went, the synaptic gutters of their brains clogged with obscure references; their eyes failed; their arteries hardened. It is not known where, when or by whom the last word in the O.E.D.'s last entry was written. But then, cathedrals of language, like medieval churches, subordinate the personalities of their builders. Besides, neither is ever really finished. In 1933 the O.E.D. was reissued in twelve volumes plus a supplement. Last year the volumes were reproduced "micrographically" (photographically shrunk) into two volumes and marketed for \$75, accompanied by a magnifying glass.

Still to Come. The word micrography does not yet appear in the O.E.D. But the history of that word will be available in the very near future. For Oxford has just released its newest updated volume (A Supplement to the Oxford English Dictionary, Vol. I, 1,331 pages; \$50). Volume I goes only from A through G. Volume II, H through P. and Volume III. O through Z, are expected within the next five years. When the supplement is completed, it will have more than 50,000 words and 1.5 million quotations selected at times to entertain as well as inform. Under butterfly, for example, Oueen Elizabeth II is listed as having said, "I always have butterflies when I open Parliament. The project so far has taken 15

The project so far has taken 15 years. Supplement Editor RW. Burchfield, a native of New Zealand and a teacher at St. Peter's College, Oxford, has had nearly 100 reader-scribes scourse-centrife journals from all over the English-speaking world in search of references to their assigned words. Some of the readers worked for nothing, while most freelanced for about \$1\$ an hour. The oldest was a cleric in his 90s who

# A General Electric Potscrubber dishwasher is guaranteed to do this. Or we'll take it back.



The pot on the left has the remains of a baked bean casserole.

The unretouched picture on the

The unretouched picture on the right is the same pot after it has been scrubbed with the brushless water action of one of our six Potscrubber dishwashers with Power Scrub Cycle. Nothing else was

done to this pot. No pre scraping. No rinsing. We washed it along with a full load of 88 other dirty dishes, glasses and silverware.

You'll get the same results as we have if you'll follow our simple loading diagrams for differensizes and types of loads. Instructions are provided with

every Potscrubber we sell.
That's why we can give this guarantee:

"Buy any one of our six Potscrubber\* dishwashers with a Power Scrub Cycle from a participating GE dealer before Dec. 31, 1972. If you're not

In your endfully satisfied with its performance (and you'll be the judge), notify the dealer within 30 days of your purchase. He'll take back the dishwasher and refund your money. No questions asked."

In addition to pots and pans you can also safely wash fine china and crystal.

We make a line of Potscrubber
models to fit into a lot of different

models to fit into a lot of different kitchens. Three built-ins. Three front-load convertibles, portable now, can be built in later. These are some of the reasons

These are some of the reasons why more people use GE dishwashers than any others.

We also have a quality feature just as dependable as our Potscrubber. Customer Care

Service Everywhere.
This is our pledge that wherever you are, or go, you'll find an authorized GE serviceman nearby. Should you ever need him.

The Potscrubber dishwasher... another reason why GE is America's #1 major appliance value.





O.E.D. The most prolific was a British book reviewer, Marghanita Laski, who supplied more than 100,000 usage illustrations.

Certainly one of the greatest cultural anticlimaxes of modern times is the O.E.D.'s already much publicized decision to include all those dirty fourletter words. "We did not hold back," savs Burchfield, "Various expressions and circumlocutions for sexual, excretory and menstrual functions are all treated at appropriate length."

The O.E.D. staff has made what

Burchfield dryly refers to as a "bold foray" into English as written or spoken outside the British Isles-the jargon of the U.S. drug culture, hippies and the drag-racing set, for instance. There is even Frisbee, the plastic flying saucer invented by a Los Angeles building inspector who had been inspired by the flight characteristics of pie tins used by the Frisbie bakery in Bridgeport, Conn. Closer to Piccadilly, there is the unlikely British slang word gazoomph. Of uncertain origin, gazoomphing has recently come to mean the practice of suddenly jacking up the price of a piece of British real estate just as the buyer is about to sign the contract. Piercing Sounds. Although Amer-

ican sources are used, the O.E.D.'s British emphasis sometimes leads to omissions. Bagman, for example, may mean an Australian tramp, as the O.E.D. says, but it is also U.S. slang for one who collects or delivers bribe money, and that definition does not appear in the O.E.D. American-inspired words like Disneyesque do. It is attributed to W.H. Auden and Christopher Isherwood, who in Journey to War (1939) wrote, "Lady Precious Stream utters some piercing, Disneyesque sounds.' Some words prove surprisingly easy to trace. For dymaxion ("yielding the greatest possible efficiency in terms of the available technology"). Burchfield had only to invite R. Buckminster Fuller to lunch. The designer of the Dymaxion House simply related how his business associates devised the word in 1929 as a sort of "word-portrait" of Fuller and his work. Hobbit, which will appear in Volume II, continues to be something of a problem, even though Professor J.R.R. Tolkien, author of The Lord of the Rings trilogy, is also a friend of Burchfield's. After rejecting the O.E.D.'s proposed etymology as "rotten," Tolkien offered the unacceptable expedient "named by themselves

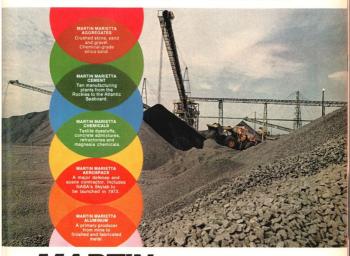
Following the changing usage of a word can provide a browser some small sense of continuity in an otherwise disjointed age, even though the O.E.D. does offer a surfeit of arcane words. By some small miracle of coincidence the very last entry in Volume I A-G is also a warning. It is gyver, Australian and New Zealand slang meaning "Affectation of speech or behavior, esp. in phr. to put on the gyver."

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TROJAN TAILBACK ANTHONY DAVIS SPLASHING THROUGH OREGON LINE

### Trojan Tactician

For John McKay, head football coach of the University of Southern California, the trip north to play his alma mater, the University of Oregon, might have been a sentimental journey. One look at the playing conditions was enough to dampen any thought of old school ties. A driving rain had turned the artificial turf into one big slippery sponge. The game, which was supposed to have been a romp for the Trojans. turned into a toss-up. After 30 minutes of fumbles and false starts, neither team had scored, and U.S.C. sloshed into the locker room at half time for the Trojan equivalent of a pep talk. It was hardly the stuff that movies are made of. McKay quietly told his defensive unit that "vou can make it happen." He reminded Quarterback Mike Rae that he had "the right to ask officials for a dry ball." Gently, the coach called on everyone to show more aggressiveness.

McKay's soft sell did not exactly send the Trojans storming back onto the field. But Sophomore Anthony Davis, for one, got the message. Midway in the third quarter, the tiny (5 ft. 9 in.) tailback splashed around left end and went 48 yds. for a touchdown. Minutes later, following the solid blocking of Center Dave Brown and Guard Allan Graf. Davis splattered for 55 vds, and another score. The Trojan defense, anchored by Linebacker Richard Wood and Cornerback Charles Hinton, who intercepted two Oregon passes, stiffened as requested and U.S.C. went on to win 18-0. It was the eighth victory in a row for U.S.C., the nation's No. 1 college team, and it further strengthened Mc-Kay's bid for the title of No. 1 coach. Said Oregon Coach Len Casanova: "A good coach has got to be a good recruiter, a good on-field teacher and a good tactician, devising strategy and making adjustments under fire. I have seen a lot of coaches who were good in one or two of these categories, but not all three. John McKav bas it all."

Tactician is the word for McKay. The Trojans had barely dried out last week when he began preparing for U.S.C.'s next opponent, Washington State. Armed with a battery of movie projectors. McKay and his eight assistants spent an entire day studying State game films, making elaborate diagrams of every player's move on every play. The data was then fed into a computer, which produced a print-out of the team's reactions-and their weaknesses-in any given situation. McKay then spent the better part of his 80hour work week devising the precise, detailed game plan that has become the U.S.C. trademark. The best evidence that McKay's intricate preparation works is his record at U.S.C.: 96 wins, 33 losses; six Pacific Eight Conference titles; five Rose Bowl teams; 23 All-Americas: two Heisman Trophy winners (Mike Garrett and O.J. Simpson); two undefeated seasons: and two national championships

Explosive I. At Oregon. McKay was altashy halfback who helped lead his team into the 1949 Cotton Bood. After graduation the decided that he would not play as a pro and took a \$2,800-a-year job as assistant coach at his alma mater. In 1959 he joined the USC. staff. One year later he was named head coach. After two losing scanning that the property of the property o



U.S.C.'s COACH McKAY

popularize the explosive I formation, McKay has a knack for confusing defenses with deceptive variations on a basic play. One Trojan favorite, a sweep known affectionately as "student-body left" because the entire team seems to swing out to run interference, can be run from any one of 32 formations.

For all of his innovative ways, Mc-Kay holds to a prosaic philosophy: "Players win; plays don't." As a recruiter, he stays close to home: of the 100 U.S.C. players currently on scholarship, only five are from out of state. McKay's pitch-like his pep talks-is low-key and persuasive: a good education, a lucrative summer job, a chance to play with a proven winner and an influential assist at landing a job after graduation. If a high school star is good enough to look forward to a pro career, McKay lets it drop that 27 former U.S.C. players-more graduates than from any other college-are now playing in the big league. While winnowing the yearly crop of 500 or more prospects down to a choice 25. McKay and his trusty computer are quick to spot and reject a possible malcontent. The wheeze about building character is a joke," he says. "Most boys we get are 18. Their character has long since been built, usually in the home. About all we can teach a kid is how to play football."

Now 49, McKay is a jaunty, dapper hustler who earns upwards of \$75,-000 a year from his jobs as coach, athletic director, weekly TV football analyst and after-dinner speaker. Two years ago, he turned down an enticing \$100,000 offer to coach the Los Angeles Rams. "I am one who believes that college football is a helluva challenge. he says, "perhaps even tougher than the pros." Friends believe that there was another reason for turning down the pro bid: he did not want to miss the opportunity of coaching his son, John K. McKay, a sophomore who is currently U.S.C.'s top pass receiver. Recruiting young John was "easier than usual," the elder McKay says solemnly. "I know his mother quite well."

#### The Good ERTS

For the past three months, a strange moth-shaped satellite has been orbiting the earth in a nearly perfect polar orbit some 560 miles high. Sweeping down from the Arctie to Antarctie and back again every 103 minutes, the 1,965-lb. spacecraft has been taking as many as 752 pictures of the earth every day;

each shot covers a 115-by-115mile square. Unlike U.S. and Soviet spy satellites, which are on the lookout for military sites, the mission of NASA's first Earth Resources Technology Satellite (ERTS-1) is purely scientific. A direct spin-off of the space agency's active new interest in its home planet. ERTs is now returning dramaically revealing views of the earth.

Equipped with two separate systems of sensors, the experimental satellite "sees" its subject in three different colors: near infra-red (beyond the range of human vision), green and red. Transmitted separately back to earth, these colors can be combined to produce eerie multicolor photographs that are highly informative. ERTS owes its perceptive ability to the fact that every object. living or inanimate, emits, absorbs or reflects light in a highly characteristic way. Such spectral "signatures" are especially distinctive in infra-red. ERTS, for instance, uses its infra-red sensors not only to identify crops in an area but also to tell something about their development and health.

Along with its eye for color, ERS has another useful capability. Because of the timing of its polar orbit, the sat-eillite passes over the same spot on earth at almost precisely the same hour eyr 18 days. Lighting conditions at each site are thus unchanged (except for the sow seasonal drift in the angle of the sun and possibly different cloud cover). As a result, there is little difference in and IRIS can quickly spot any changes in terrestrial features since its last visit.

Wild Gyretions. The satellite's twin sersing systems have already proved their worth. Last month, ERS suffered an system's have already proved their worth. Last month, ERS suffered an experiency sopwer surge that temporarily affected the satellite's three RCA vidicon cameras, (which make up one of the sensing systems), controllers at NASA'S Goddard Space Flight Center shut the cameras before the satellite's computer, Meanwhile, the other leads and send new instructions to the state.

system, a multispectral scanner built by Hughes Aircraft Co., was fully able to take up the observational slack.

Since its launch from Vandenberg Air Force Base last July, the \$112 million spacecraft has sent back more than 53,000 pictures of the earth. The photographic deluge is now being examined by more than 300 scientists, whose disciplines range from agriculture to

More than the eye can see.

 volcanology. Says ERTS's scientific chief, Dr. Arch Park: "We're pleased and enthusiastic."

The scientists have every reason to be happy. In photographs of the U.S. West, for example, geologists discovered previously unknown faults in California's Monterey region. They also spotted remnants of an old volcano near Reno, Nev., that seems to be undergoing gradual uplifting by subterranean forces. In Oklahoma, scientists detected timber that had been harmed by exposure to the powerful chemical defoliant 245-T as part of a field-clearing effort: earlier observations by plane had failed to spot the damage. Off Cape Cod, the satellite quickly showed oceanographers what changes currents are causing in the topography of the ocean floor. ERTS has even displayed skills as a space-age divining rod. One scientist reports that by looking for unusually lush vegetation in photographs of Florida, he was able to locate an area surprisingly rich in ground water

These findings probably are only a small sampling of things to come. Be-

fore ERTS finishes its year-long mission next summer, the General Electric-built satellite is expected to turn up a host of other new information about the earth in fields as widely different as carricapshy, urbon planning, hydrology, essentiology and ecology, Indeed, the hydrogen than the same property of the plant of the property of the plant of the property of the plant of the

From the time it began sending back its remarkably clear pictures of Mars a year ago, Mariner 9 has made

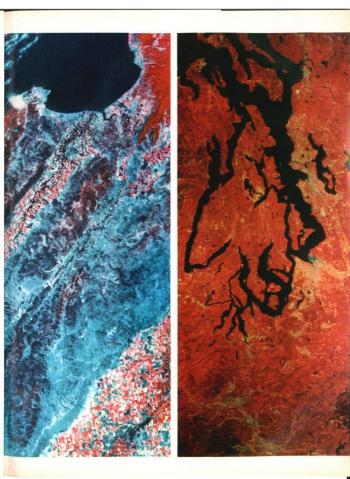
one startling discovery after another. Across millions of miles of space, it has transmitted shots of Martian volcanoes that may still be active, curious winding channels that could have been carved by torrents of water, possible tracks left by glaciers, sands whipped by winds of hundreds of miles an hour and other tantalizing features that point to previously unsuspected geological, chemical and perhaps biological processes on the red planet. Indeed, the flight of the windmill-shaped spacecraft drastically changed the image of Mars. Says Cornell Astronomer Carl Sagan, one of Mariner's principal scientists: "We have accumulated more information about Mars from the single mission of Mariner than from all previous observations in history.

Now, after its 698th pass around the planet, Mariner's mission has finally come to an end. Because the precious supply of attitude-controlling nitrogen gas has been exhausted, the spacecraft can no longer

point its antenna toward earth for radiot transmissions back to Caltech's Jet Propulsion Laboratory. As a result, Mariner's final 15 pictures remained locked on board. But scientists are hardy disappointed. Exceeding its expected working life of 90 days by eight months. Mariner yielded a lotal of 7,329 phobanch with the properties of the properties of the Mara swell as its tiny moonlets, Phobos and Deimos. Indeed, even as Mar-

Left: From 569 miles above California's Monterey Bay, sensitive cameras aboard NASA's first Earth Resources Technology Satellite (ERTS-1) responded to a variety of light frequencies to record this view of the checkerboard fields in the Salinas (upper left) and San Joaquin vallesy (lower right).

Right: Healthy crops and vegetation appear as bright red and urban areas as yellow in this view of Washington's Olympia-Tacoma-Seattle region. Waters of Puget Sound are black.







#### SCIENCE

iner lapsed into silence, NASA scientists were studying its photographs to select possible sites for the unmanned Viking spacecraft, which is scheduled to land on the red planet in 1976.

## Another Ice Age?

The arrival of another ice age has long been a chilling theme of science fiction. If the earth's recent history is any clue, says Marine Geologist Cesare Emiliani of the University of Miami, a new ice age could become a reality.

Writing in Science, Emiliani reports that the earth has undergone at least eight periods of extreme cold and seven of torrid heat in the past 400,000 years His conclusion is based on cores of ocean sediment from the Caribbean. Composed of the remains of tiny sea animals, the layered sediment provides a record of climatic changes. When the oceans warm up, there is a decrease in the ratio of the isotope oxygen-18 to ordinary oxygen in the shells of the little creatures; when temperatures go down the concentration of oxygen-18 goes up. Moreover, the proportions are preserved after the creatures die and sink to become layers of sediment. Thus, because these layers can now easily be dated, the shells can be studied to establish past temperature trends

Scientists once held that there were four ice ages, each as long as 100,000 years, separated by warm periods of at least comparable duration. But Emiliani's investigations, and also those of Columbia University's David Errisson Columbia University's David Errisson Columbia University's David Errisson (20,000 years, Moreover, Emiliani says, the climatologically comfortable intervals between them were also geologically brief. Thus, Emiliani warns, the present period of "amibble climate," which has already lasted (2,000 years, may within the next 2,000 or 3,000 years.

next 2,000 of 3,000 years.

In what freeciton willin reduce to speculate. But if man continues his speculate. But if man continues his "interference with climate through deforestation, urban development and pollution," asys Emiliani in typical scientific jargon, "we may soon be controlled with either a runaway algoiation from the with either a runaway algoiation with would generate unaceptable environmental stresses,"

Top: Smoke from forest fires in central Alaska, 200 miles northwest of Fairbanks, is visible as bluish-white plumes (lower left). Nearby dark patch is timberland. Photo also shows clouds and their shadows

Bottom: Enlarged view of California's Central Valley shows rice fields as dark red squares, alfalfa or sugar beets as medium pink, and burned grain as dark blue.

## MILESTONES

Born. To Diana Ross, 28, former lead singer of Motown's Supremes, now starring in the Billie Holiday movie bi-ography. Lady Sings the Blues, and Robert Ellis Silberstein, 28. Los Angeles public relations executive: their second child, second daughter; in Hollywood. Name: Tracee Joy.

Married. George Hamilton, 33, star member of Hollywood's lesser leading-man set (*The Power, Evel Knievel*); and Alana Collins, 27, model; both for the first time; in Las Vegas.

Died. William R. "Big. Bill"; Durnan. 57; All-Stan bockey goalle for the Montreal Canadir the Montreal Canadir the Montreal Canadir to Toronto. Generally considered the best goalie of modern innes, Durnan got a late professional start with the Canadiens at the age of 29. Six times in his seven-year career he won the Vezina Trophy, awarded to the won the Vezina Trophy, awarded to the wondern exceed by holding opposition teams scoreless for a period of 309 min. 21 sec.

Died, Sant Fateh Singh, 6l, leader of India's 8,000,000 Sikhs during their separatist movement in the '60s; of a heart attack; in Amrissar, India. As spiritual and political guru of the Sikhs, a monohesitic cult concentrated in India's Punjah region. Sant Tateh Singh used pund datas and periodic threats of selfpund and self-punded the self-punded the control of the self-punded the self-punded the within the Indian federal systems.

Died. Mundy I. Peale, 66, harddriving former president (1947-64) of the old Republic Aviation Corp, (now a division of Fairchild Hiller (Corp) who set production records during World War III, then led the company from nose-diving postwar sales to profitable production of the F-84 Thunderjets production of the F-84 Thunderjets the Air Force during the early '60s, following a stroke; in Laramie, War.

Died. Harry Richman, 77, songand-dance man of the top that and tuxclo gene man of the top that and tuxclo gene man of the open of the street; and the fitts. Walking My Baby Back Home and On the Sunny Side of the Street; in Burbank, Calif. After his start as a Tin Pan Alley song plugger, Richman won standom in the Broadway revues of the sandom in the Broadway revues of the sandom in the Broadway revues of the sandom in the Broadway in the Bluer and It dards like The Burit of the Bluer and It all Depends or You. One of the high paid stars of the era, and temporary linace to 'H Gui' Clara Blow, Richman man of the Gui' Clara Blow, Richman of the Gui' Richman of the Gui' Clara Blow, Richman of the Gui' Richman of the Gui' Clara Blow, Richman of the Gui' Richman of the Gui' Clara Blow, Richman of the Gui' Richman of the Gui' Clara Blow, Richman of the Gui' Richman of the Gui' Clara Blow, Richman of the Gui' Richman of the Gui' Clara Blow, Richman of the Gui' Richman of the Gui' Clara Blow, Richman of the Gui' Richman of the Gui' Clara Blow, Richman of the Gui' Richman of the Gui' Clara Blow, Richman of the Gui' Richman of the Gui' Clara Blow, Richman of the Gui' Clara Blow, Richman of the Gui' Richman of the Gui' Clara Blow, Richman of the Gui' Clara Blow, Richman of the Gui' Richman of the Gui' Clara Blow, Richman of the Gui' Clara Blo

Died. Ezra Pound, 87, a founding father of modern poetry (see POETRY).

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### THE THEATER

#### **Toward Bedlam**

by SIMON GRAY

A day in the death of Ben Butley, teaches English at the University of London, but this is not a day on which to could possibly focus his eyes on a student or a lecture note. Alcoholh as become the hemlock, of his middle agehe gulps straight from the bottle and his self-destructive hinges have begun to overlap. This is the day that his wife (Holland Tajob) relish him that also as the self-destructive hinges have begun to overlap. This is the day that his wife comman, More homo than hetero, Butley is further stageered to learn that his is further stageered to learn that his



TAYLOR & BATES IN "BUTLEY"
Drinking the hemlock.

colleague-protégé is dropping him for another lover. To compound the bitterness, Butley's book on T.S. Eliot is geting absolutely nowhere. Butley is the human equivalent of a rotting apple in a rotting barrel.

He is also the most mesmeric antihero to grip the Anglo-American stage since Bill Maitland in John Osborne's Inadmissible Evidence. The irony is that such anti-heroes require heroic performances from the actors who play them. Nicol Williamson erupted volcanically in Inadmissible, and Alan Bates (TIME, Nov 6) is a flood tide of brilliance in Butley. The two plays and the two characters have a good deal in common. One feels that if Maitland and Butley could harness their energy and alter the direction of their venomous wit, they could put their lives straight in no time. The difference between the plays is

that Osborne is the master of long, el-

oquent, spellbinding monologues, while Britain's Simon Gray, author of last season's transvestile farce, Wie Child. is more the fencing master of brief, bitchy reparter. All of the fun is put-down histogram of the function of the function

from being unitierably tump.

The dissimilarly between Maistan in The dissimilarly between Maistan in trospectively self-concerned that he reveals his total being, while Butley is relentlessly analytical of other people and unterly blind to himself. This inhibits the playgor's compassion. Maitland's experiences are a distillation of pain, Butley's, merely a concentrated display of pain. Nometheless, there is considerable pain. Nometheless, there is considerable to the pain of the pain of the despire of a man who cannot afford the respire of silence.

While the rest of the cast is exemplary, it has only a shadowy existence on the periphery of the play. On from the first curtain to the last, Bates makes the evening blazingly his as a man slouching toward bedlam—hair bedraggled, trousers rumpled, eyes aglaze, and with an adder's tongue in his cheek. It is an indelible image that will find its way into dramatic legend. "Et. Kolem



OEDIPUS THE KING

In a new translation by ANTHONY BURGESS

A bleak altar half hidden by incense smoke holds down the front of the stage. Shaman figures appear, chanting to a kind of voodoo drumbeat. On the altar, the body of a child is laid. The dareses is pierced by a primal scream. A priest plunges his hand into the human from the luman for the luman fig it, like a savage challenge, toward the civilized middle-class audience at Minneapolis Tyrone Guthrie Theater.

The setting for Michael assessment and the setting for Michael assessment and the setting for Michael assessment assessment as the setting for the setting for

Jung's Nightmore. Langham is performing an act of reviving violence. He is doing to the polite 19th century conventions of Greek tragedy what directors like Peter Brook have done to the polite 19th century conventions of Shakespeare. Pseudo-traditional versions of Oedipus are staged as refined pageants. Directors assign masks, write



Charming the natives.

long program notes about catharsis, and advise their puzzled Oedipuses to express hubris, which generally leaves them looking like damaged Roman coins. Langham has cut through the decorum of Greek revival to present Oedipus as a nightmare by Jung.

The Langham-Anthony Burges Occlipus goes back beyond Sopholes to the myth from which he borrowed. Here they find the king a primitive hero who lifts one evil spell—the Sphints—only to bring down a worre spell by violating the ultimate taboe: incest. On the Guthre stage, dark as the predawn of civilization, this ritual circle of plot is made to stand out like an elemental curner by solving its riddle. On the other control of the control o

\*The Sphinx's riddle: What animal walks on four legs in the morning, two legs at noon, and three legs in the evening? The answer—and the biggest riddle of all—is of course Man.

CARIOU IN "OEDIPUS"



What gets lost in reducing a Greek tragedy to a demonic Pan-legend-a sort of Clockwork Orange run back through the time machine? Despite the passionate resourcefulness of Actor Cariou, this neo-Neanderthal Oedipus becomes an anachronism when sophisticated lines like "Wisdom is a mode of suffering" are delivered about his shaggy head, or when that barbaric stage is filled with the most subtle verbal portraits of pride in the history of theater.

Atavistic Souls. There is more to Sophocles than Jung had dreamed of Langham has performed his own sacrifice: he has given up the head of Oedipus to secure that bloody heart, and the contradictions cannot always be contained as Sophocles goes one way and Langham another. The nice English-repertory accents that lurk beneath those animal skins are also jarring, and above the Afro-Greek beat of Stanley Silverman's score, one hears the vaguely Elizabethan cadence of Burgess's

But Langham's sacrifice is worth it. He has taken 20th century audiences, prepared to yawn and genuflect obediently before a dead classic, and shaken them to the bottom of their atavistic souls. He has created an Oedinus that bleeds and thus lives. 

Melvin Maddocks

Michael Langham, the Guthrie's artistic director, wears the infinitely patient, sensibly ascetic look of an English missionary in a foreign country. At 50, he is a veteran member of a famous the British directors-in-exile (D.I.E.) The son of a Calcutta jute merchant, Langham was born in Somerset and began acting under an assumed name while a law student at the University of London. He spent most of World War II in a German prison camp. then came home to begin a repertory directing career in the Midlands. From Belgium to Australia, from Stratford on Avon to Stratford, Canada, he has preached and practiced one mission: repertory theater, the gospel of the Old Vic

In August 1970, Langham's pilgrimage brought him to Minneapolis, where seven years before the ranking saint of D.I.E., the late Tyrone Guthrie, had founded his theater. By the time Langham arrived, the Guthrie seemed to have fallen under its own curse. Its 1,437-seat house was playing to only 60% capacity, and the best acting was reserved for backstage feuds

Part of the job of playing a British D.I.E. is knowing how to charm the natives. "You have to court a community like a lover," Langham explains. The wooing has paid off. In a little over six months, \$600,000 was raised from local contributors to settle the 1970 deficit (the Ford Foundation has just added a grant of \$618,000). Langham directed a production of Cyrano de Ber-(also in a Burgess version) in 1971 that set a box-office record, and attendance last year went from the alltime low of 1970 to an alltime high.

Langham has become one British D.I.E. who can maintain the repertory ideal in style: a 40-member company; five productions in repertory at a time; a ten-week rehearsal period; even a fulltime fencing coach, every repertory director's dream

In January, Langham is presenting musical version of Cyrano, starring Christopher Plummer, which is destined for Broadway in the spring. But the man who declined to become the first director of Lincoln Center's company back in 1964 will return to Guthrie's prom-

Eyes bright with repertory evange-

lism, Langham confesses: "When I first came here, I thought Guthrie's selection of Minneapolis extremely bizarre. Now I realize that in a kind of monotonous way, Tony was absolutely right. I think it's very doubtful that any important American theater company can be developed, for instance, in New York. One needs the luxury of a gardener: time for growth. To a New York audience, the only question is: 'Is it a hit or a flop?' But give Oedipus to a Minneapolis audience and they're willing to experience a classic just like a new play. This allows a director and actors freedom-even the freedom, now and then, not quite to succeed."





ARBUS' "TATTOOED MAN" & "JEWISH GIANT AT HOME," 1970

## To Hades with Lens

"My favorite thing is to go where I've never been," said Diane Arbus: in the summer of 1971, aged 48, she killed herself. Before her death she was beginning to be recognized in art circles as the photographer who had subjected the hallucinated blankness of urban life, mostly in and around New York, where she was born and lived, to a uniquely truthful scrutiny, like Eurydice with a lens in the tunnel to Hades. A year has passed, and now Arbus is as much a cult figure as Sylvia Plath; a collection of her photographs is due to be published this fall, and the Museum of Modern Art has given her a posthumous retrospective. It is by far the most moving show in what, to date, has been a generally boring art season in Manhattan. For Arbus did what hardly seemed possible for a still photographer. She altered our experience of the face.

Arbus' vision was exactly opposite to the flabby Family of Man attitude that still governs most photographic responses to the human animal. Everyman is a poor subject. There is compromise in the very act of shooting a person as if he or she were "really the same as me"; it means a flattening of human experience, a generality that amounts to well-meant condescension. In brief, it is sentiment. In her passion for "not evading facts, not evading what it really looks like," Diane Arbus became perhaps the least sentimental photographer who ever caught a face in the view finder. She refused to generalize. There was no family, and the unshared particularity of her subjects was recorded as it lay, dense, mediocre and im-penetrable. "What I'm trying to describe," she declared, "is that it's impossible to get out of your skin into somebody else's. And that's what all this is a little bit about. That somebody else's tragedy is not your own.

Not even loneliness is shared by the extraordinary cast of freaks, hustlers, staring twins, leathery nudists and child dancing champions who populate Arbus' prints. Loneliness merely exists among them. Arbus' people own no common baggage and barely even possess themselves. Her theme was not so much personality as defensiveness; the



PHOTOGRAPHER DIANE ARBUS
Descent into America.

limits of human gesture amazed her. Everybody has this thing where they need to look one way but they come out looking another way, and that's what people observe. You see someone notice about them is the flaw. Our whole guise is like giving a sign to the world to think off us in a certain way, but there's a point between what you want people to know about you and what you can't help people knowing with the property of the pro

Diane Arbus was no outsider herself. Her father, David Nemerov, was the owner of a clothing store on Fifth Avenue, her brother Howard a widely respected poet. At 18 she married Allan Arbus, and for nearly two decades they were successful partners in fashion photography. Then they separated. Diane moved to Greenwich Village with her two daughters. Already, she had begun to take photographs that had nothing to do with fashion.

Her work has had such an influence on other photographers that it is already hard to remember how original it was: the flat, documentary exactness, the stiff poses, the unforgiving hardness and clarity, the cumulative sense of a world made of irrevocably distinct objects. To call this "alienation" is to impose a Freudian cliché on a rigorously subtle and devious poetic experience. Of course one is repelled, and so to a degree alienated, by some of the portraits Arbus brought back from her descent into America, for they represent symnathy at the end of its tether. Yet there had to be a major artist-who also, it seems, had to be a woman-to remind us that the varicose drag queen and the freak's hump also call for something more than inspection, and that in denying them our concern, we deny our community. Robert Hughes

#### **Back from the Rim**

A lot of ink has been spill this past decade on the question of who was or was not a "first-generation" Abstract Expressionist. Since America is apt to regard its artists as either seed bulls or vicarious artiscorast, the squabbles historicist view of priorities has its shallows. Several fine painters who came to maturity in the 1950s have been blurred by the filter of Who Did What First.

A case in point is Sam Francis. It is hardly an exaggeration to say that in the early '50s he provided Europe with its first intimations of those U.S. Abstract-Expressionist characteristics that would colonize Paris and London by the decade's end: the glowing, saturated color, the vigor of handling, the expansive scale. Yet Francis, who moved to Paris in 1950 and took Europe as his ground (with much traveling in Mexico and the Orient, especially Japan), suffered the common fate of Homo transatlanticus: rebuked for his Frenchery, he was nudged to the outside rim of the Abstract-Expressionist hierarchy, so that to this day one rarely finds more than a few sentences about him in the official histories. Ten years ago he returned to the California coast where he was born. buying a house in Santa Monica that once belonged to Charlie Chaplin. He still keeps studios in Europe, and, at 49.

remains the compleat internationalist. The residual prejudice should at last be corrected by the Sam Francis retrospective-150 paintings on canyas and paper, spanning 25 years from 1947 to the present-which began at Buffalo's Albright-Knox Art Gallery earlier in the fall and opened last week at the Corcoran Gallery in Washington, D.C. It reveals no thin eclectic, but a painter of extraordinary robustness and sensitivity. Halfway through the show one realizes the irony of his situation in the 1950s: that an artist criticized as an appendage to Europe should have made such advances amidst the general flabbiness that the School of Paris was suffering at the time. Sam Francis, as Robert Buck Jr. notes in his catalogue essay, was almost alone [in Paris] as a contemporary artist furthering one of the strongest traditions in French art-a

joyous and unrestrained love of color. Ceiling Watcher. Color and its vibrations have always been central to Francis' work. Son of a California mathematics professor, his career as a painter began in 1943 when, age 20, he was bedridden from a spinal injury sustained when his Air Force fighter crashed. The hospital was on the coast of California, and Francis spent weeks watching the shift and bloom of light on the Pacific, and its reflections on the ceiling-projected, as it were, on a blank canvas. Here Francis discovered a motif to which he would constantly return: the specific qualities and the substantiality of light. It permeates his earliest grand-scale painting, Opposites, 1950: the radiance flickers through successive depths and opacities, and even an eye tired by the scale of recent American art can still experience some of the surprise that, more than two decades ago the surprise that, more than two decades ago the surprise that, more than two decades ago that the surprise that, more than engulfing the viewer, Opposites caresses: a sea, but of rosewater. Its character—like that of the huge Monet water-lily panies which Francis studied in Paris—is which Francis studied in Paris—is

Whole White. Later, in paintings like Blue Ball sterie—United, 1961, the diaphanous mists and blots of color were abolished in favor of a snowy white field on which dense blue circular shapes were deployed; later still, the pushed the activity of color from the center of the carava slingether, leaving the white void itself as the subject, speckled and edged with exquisitely laced drifts of color that Francis blurred, we into wel, in imitation of

Japanese sumi ink painting In 1957 Francis titled a canvas The Whiteness of the Whale, an open invitation to connect his work to Melville. who wrote of Moby Dick in a celebrated passage: "But not yet have we solved the incantation of this whiteness...why. as we have seen, it is at once the most meaning symbol of spiritual things, nay, the very veil of the Christian's Deity: and yet should be as it is, the intensifying agent in things the most appalling to mankind." Naturally, to invoke Melville does not make Sam Francis the Melville of painting. Yet his best work sometimes touches an epic quality that makes sense of his ambitions. "There is no conflict in my painting," Francis once remarked. "The conflict is in my life. I feel trapped by gravity. I would like to fly, to soar, to float like a cloud, but I am tied down to a place. Painting



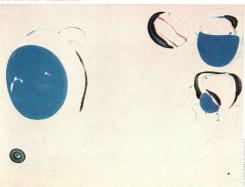
ARTIST SAM FRANCIS Incantation of light.



"Opposites," 1950



"Blue Ball" series-Untitled, 1961





The sacred grove of Dodona was venerated by the ancient Greeks. Zeus' voice was supposed to be heard in one of its great oak's rustling leaves. alifornia's Maidu Indians believed hat originally the earth was a mass of re which gradually collected in the enter. But that the roots of trees were till connected to the fire which could

uncion Norsemen believed in Yggorasili, the Vorld Tree, an immense ash. Its roots were in fel, the kingdom of death, its branches in feaven. And the stars hung in its crown. At the base of the tree, around the sacred well, were the three Nornir, or fates, who decided th ourse of human events. The Christmas tree is

# Are trees as sacred now as they once were? Yes, but in a different way. Few people today believe that spirits live in trees. Or that God's voice can literally be heard in their branches as the ancient Greeks did. Yet, trees are still venerated. Man still feels closer to Nature in a forest than in the city. This is probably why vast forests have been set aside as wilderness

areas and national parks all across the country.

Maybe it's because these feelings of veneration run so deep, that some

people's feelings run so high when they see a harvested forest.

And yet man is part of Nature. And part of the ecology of the globe. And he

wants and needs the products of the forest

So the question is: Can man harvest the forest without harming Nature? We think so. And so, apparently, does Nature. Because the ways in which we harvest and re-seed the 5.9 million acres in our care will yield trees

And that's in the best interest of both man and Nature

Nature will cooperate with man ST CEGIS







When the thought is genuine, the gift should be. Dewar's "White Label".

BLENDED SCOTCH WHISKY . 85.8 PROOF . @ SCHENLEY IMPORTS CO., N.Y., N.Y.

Dewar's never varies.

#### SPENDING

#### Here Comes the Bonanza

I think revenue sharing is a great thing.

—Mayor Hobby Stripling of Vienna, Ga.

Revenue sharing is a bunch of bull and a mass of red tape.

-Mayor Jerry Hancock of Mitchell, Ind.

Delight anger, confusion and skepticism are only some of the reactions of local politicians to the Government's landmark program to kick back to states and municipalities a portion of the tax money that it collects. The first Treasury checks, retroactive to January, will go in the mail next month, in from the grandest statehouse to the meanest village hall, officholders are planning, wrangling and pontificating on how best to use the windfall.

Revenue sharing will pay out \$5.3 billion for this calendar year and \$30 billion over the five-year life of the program. One-third of the money will go to states, the rest to communities. They can spend it as they like. Funds will be doled out on the basis of an exquisitely complicated formula based on population, tax collections, and per capita income. The formula will result in some quirky distribution. Mayor Hancock of Mitchell, Ind., which will receive about \$17,000, thinks that his town of 4,000 residents is being so scandalously shortchanged that he is threatening not to accept the money. Big cities and generally poorer small communities and Southern states will get proportionally more than well-heeled towns and suburbs. Yet a part of the formula that would have provided hardpressed cities with bonus money was

knocked out by rural Congressmen.

The funds are intended to subsidize needed public facilities and services.

Officials in Danville, Ill., for example.

will probably spend their \$504,000 on raising policemen's and firemen's wages and building a new jail; two weeks ago, a prisoner escaped by simply bending his cell bars apart. Many states, cities and towns will use the money to cut property taxes. Though the Administration welcomes this move, which would ease pressure on Washington to provide tax relief, it is far from what revenue-sharing supporters in Congress hoped for. Atlanta will devote at least part of its \$4.5 million to paring property taxes. Oregon will funnel all of its \$22 million into aid for schools as a means of cutting local taxes.

Christmas Gift. In some wealthy suburbs, where the need for services and facilities is slight, revenue-sharing cash will build swimming pools and tennis courts. Edina, Minn., will use part of its \$160,000 to carve out bicycle paths. Less affluent North Little Rock, Ark., is badly in need of improved drainage and sewerage facilities, but its mayor, William Laman, is determined to invest part of the city's \$500,-000 in Christmas decorations. In Los Angeles, which gets a \$35 million share. Mayor Sam Yorty wants to use some of the money to build a huge maintenance center to house such municipal property as police cars, printing presses and school supplies; critics call it a monument to the mayor.

Though big-city managers welcome revenue sharing, they are worried about losing an even richer source of money: federal grants that are targeted for specific projects such as pollution control and housing. Some Administration officials have charged that these grants have scattered money wastefully, and city administrators see the criticism as a prelude to a cutback in these funds which total \$41 billion this fiscal year. If the grants are clipped appreciably, many communities might have to start raising taxes within a year or two. For all the benefits of revenue sharing, it is highly doubtful that it can effectively substitute for the patchwork of grants in meeting the nation's public needs.

#### STOCK MARKET

#### Worth Waiting For

At the start of last week, stock market analysts were trying to figure out why no price surge had followed Henry Kissinger's initial claim that "peace is at hand" in Viet Nam. Then on Tuesday the rally exploded, and it proved worth waiting for. In four days of heavy trading, with volume averaging 20 million shares daily, the Dow Jones industrial average vaulted 38 points to a close of 984. That was ten points above the year's previous peak and the highest level since December 1968-just after Richard Nixon was first elected. Last week many happy Republicans were loading up with stock in anticipation of a Nixon landslide. Small investors, who have been out of the market for a long time, also did much of the buying. In addition, Europeans were buying big in the U.S. stock market.

Stock traders who originally feared that the peace talk was too good to be true had become convinced that a ceasefire really will be signed soon. Said Harry Laubscher, senior vice president of Walston & Co.: "Whether peace comes this week or in a few weeks doesn't really matter. The public is apparently sure that there will be peace."

Roadblock. The public also appears convinced that prosperity will rise in 1973. Though unemployment is still far too high-it held at 5.5% in October -there is evidence of progress against inflation. Wholesale prices, which rose at a worrisome pace through the summer, slowed to the smallest possible seasonally adjusted increase in October: one-tenth of 1%. A Commerce Department survey showed that consumers plan sharply increased purchases of cars, houses, furniture and major appliances in the year ahead. Sales of many retail chain stores rose to record levels last month. Corporate profits for the third quarter are up about 20% from a

vear ago. If the tentative settlement between Washington and Hanoi comes unstuck -and it could-the market would get a nasty shock. It also remains to be seen whether investors can surmount the roadblock psychology that in the past has often caused them to start selling shares whenever the Dow Jones average gets close to 1000, a mark above which it has never closed. That attitude smacks more of mysticism than analvsis: stock prices would be very little higher in relation to business profits and the strength of the economy at 1000 on the Dow than they are at 984. For what it may be worth on Wall Street, the celebrated Las Vegas oddsmaker Jimmy ("the Greek") Snyder is giving even money that the market will crack 1000 before New Year's Eve.

#### LOS ANGELES MAYOR YORTY WITH MODEL OF PROPOSED MAINTENANCE CENTER



# How John Hancock helped Ed Noyes become a successful dropout.



Ed Noyes chucked it all. He gave up his up-and-coming career as an executive in industrial plastics.

He gave up his jangling, city-stirred nerves.

And best of all, he traded his complicated life for a simpler one. In the serene rolling hills of Ipswich, Massachusetts.

Ed bought a Country Federal farmhouse built around 1800, and started remodeling it for his family. After the house was fixed up, Ed and his family started a modest ski shop in the basement.

But, as fate would have it, their tiny enterprise started growing. And life became complicated again. Ed wanted to buy more life insurance for his family but he found that all his money was tied up in the new business.

Fortunately, Ed found an insurance man who could help him. John Serbin of John Hancock. John has been trained by Hancock to develop creative life insurance programs to fit in with a family's lifestyle. We call it Lifestyle Insurance.

He showed Ed how he could afford the insurance he needed by saving money on his business expenses.

Ed was happy.

Because life was simple again.

He got the insurance he needed. And didn't have to change his lifestyle.

The problem of how to afford life insurance without giving up your lifestyle is an old one for us. In fact, learning how to deal with the problem successfully is what made us one of the largest life insurance companies in the world.

### How we can do it for you.

If you don't want to give up your lifestyle for your life insurance (and who does), call a Hancock agent, and ask him how Lifestyle Insurance can work for you.



INVESTMENT

# Some Yankees Go Home

MANY countries express a love-hate relationship about U.S. capital. They prize the economic growth, advanced technology and jobs that American investment brings, but at the same time worry that Yankee corporate colossi will rob them of economic independence. Thus foreign investments are alternately sought out and chased away. Now the cycle is in a marked swing toward nationalism. Country after country is imposing or contemplating restrictions on the American investment that it was once pleased to get. Generally, the measures are aimed against certain types of investment, not against all U.S. capital—a policy of "Some Yankees Go Home." Among the places where it is

manifest ▶ In Canada, the government last spring proposed an act that would have banned takeovers of sizable Canadian companies by foreign owners unless a government review board found that such acquisitions promised "significant benefit" to the national economy. Before the bill could be passed, Parliament was dissolved in preparation for last week's election. The inconclusive results left Canada's future course unclear. The governing Liberals, who pledged to reintroduce the act, lost many seats to the Progressive Conservatives, who opposed the act-but the Conservatives have their own ideas for controlling foreign investment. Among other things, they would require all federally chartered companies to have a majority of Canadian citizens on their boards

In addition the New Democratic Party increased its power in Parliament, and its support will be vital to any new government. The N.D.P. has taken a strong stand against U.S. investment: Party Leader David Lewis has regularly denounced "corporate welfare bums," including General Motors and Ford, which, he claims, earn excessive profits in Canada while paying only minimal taxes. In British Columbia, an N.D.P. administration that came to power in September has announced that within the next four years it will nationalize British Columbia Telephone Co., which is controlled by a subsidiary of General Telephone & Electronics of the U.S.

▶ In Australia, which was once so eager for U.S. investment that former Prime Minister John Gorton likened the country to "a dog lying on its back with its legs in the air waiting for its tummy to be tickled," fear of U.S. economic domination has become an issue in the campaign for national elections on

Dec. 2. The ruling Liberal last month eneated legislation under which the government plans to stop acquisitions by foreign investors of a 15% or larger voting interest in Australian companies that have assets of \$1,000,000 or more with the control of the contro

▶ In India, Esso Eastern Inc..\* the country's largest U.S. investor, expects to suffer its first loss on refining operations this year. The reason is that India has made it difficult for overseas-owned oil companies to buy as much imported crude oil as they need to run refineries efficiently; the government will not let the companies acquire scarce foreign currency in the quantities needed to pay the currently rising prices for imported crude. Frustrated officials of Esso, which has invested \$99 million in an Indian refinery, 2,000 gas stations and a half-interest in a lubricating-oil venture, have proposed to negotiate sale of all these assets to the government. Under the terms of its concession, Esso cannot be nationalized until 1979, but the company in effect is offering to go home now if it is not wanted.

▶ In Argentina, the government is also making life sticky for foreign oilmen, even though both major parties say that they still welcome U.S. investment. The government diverts so large a share of crude oil supplies to a stateowned combine, Yacimientos Petrolíferos Fiscales, that the foreign concerns, principally an Exxon subsidiary and Royal Dutch/Shell, are running their refineries at little more than half of capacity. The government recently invited bids on an exploration contract in Tierra del Fuego-where potential reserves are so rich that the territory is sometimes called "Argentina's Kuwait" -but under such restrictive conditions that no foreign company dared take the

▶ In Mexico, the government is drafting legislation limiting purchases by companies of foreign patents, copyrights and other technology, and outlawing some types of business arrangements like those that oblige Mexican affiliates not to export products in com-

An affiliate of Standard Oil Co. (New Jersey), which last week changed its name to Exxon Inc, and adopted the Exxon name for all products sold in the U.S.—while retaining its other familiar names like Exxo abroad.



SELLING KEROSENE IN BOMBAY



ASSEMBLING FORD MAVERICES IN ONTARIO



#### RUSINESS

petition with a parent U.S. concern. The government also talks vaguely of a comprehensive investment-control law. Some U.S. businessmen would welcome definite regulations because they would at least clarify a confusing situation. Mexican politicians have been assailing foreign investment in inflammatory terms; Finance Minister Hugo Margain last week condemned as "traitors to Mexico" those nationals who, he said, serve as "front men" for foreign-owned companies. Yet President Luis Echeverría Alvarez declares that foreign capital is still wanted if it is "complementary to our development." The government indicates that it wants investment that would create jobs, enable Mexico to make for itself products that it must now import, or increase output of goods for export. But it will demand that foreigners sell majority control of their enterprises to Mexicans

Good Manners. The news is not all bad for U.S. investors. In Western Europe, Gaullist suspicion of American capital has largely evaporated; U.S. concerns actually are being invited to participate in the development of some of Europe's poor regions, like Southern Italy. Elsewhere, U.S. companies can do little to counter the new wave of economic nationalism. The right of a host country to determine how much foreign capital it will allow entry, and under what conditions, is unquestioned. American companies would be well advised, however, to shun takeovers of existing domestic companies, the type of investment that provokes the greatest nationalist ire. Instead, U.S. companies should concentrate on setting up new plants in industries that clearly need outside capital, and invite local businessmen to participate by purchasing stock in U.S. operations, or forming joint ventures with them. That lowprofile approach would constitute good corporate manners at any time, and now it seems especially needed.



#### AVIATION

### Somebody Up There Likes Lockheed

In a major deal that was heavily freighted with international politics, Japan's All Nippon Airways last week ordered six of Lockheed's L-1011 Tri-Stars, which are powered by Britain's Rolls-Royce engines. The \$130 million sale was a sorely needed and roughly won victory for Lockheed, which was saved from bankruptcy by a \$250 million federal loan guarantee 14 months ago and is counting considerably on the TriStar for its future. The plane nosed out McDonnell Douglas's DC-10 and a short-range version of Boeing's 747 for the All Nippon air-bus business. Beyond the prospect of additional sales of the 300-passenger planes to All Nippon, a big domestic carrier, the deal gives Lockheed its first firm commercial foothold in the Asian market. Says Lockheed President Carl Kotchian, who has been camping in Tokyo for four months: "We won this contract against great initial odds.

Japanese officials are sure that All Nippon's choice will be gratefully re-ceived by the U.S. and British governments. At the Hawaii summit in August, President Nixon prodded Prime Minister Kakuei Tanaka to have Japan

buy more American goods, including aircraft, to help reduce the U.S. trade deficit. Half a dozen of Japan's newspapers, including Tokyo's large Yomiuri Shimbun, carried reports that Nixon feels a special responsibility to keep Lockheed viable, and that he put in a good word with Tanaka specifically for TriStar. In September Britain's Prime Minister Edward Heath, also worried about trade deficits, urged Japanese officials in face-to-face meetings in Tokyo to have Japan buy aircraft equipped with Rolls-Royce engines. The Japanese took these proddings most seriously, and the only way that they could satisfy both Nixon and Heath was to have a Japanese airline buy the TriStar.

Old Wish. To accomplish that, according to reports in the Japanese press, Tanaka would offer to grant All Nippon one of its long-cherished wishes: overseas routes within Asia. Officials of major Japanese trading houses, who represented the three competing U.S. companies in the negotiations, say that Lockheed was definitely given special consideration by the Japanese. Of All Nippon's decision to buy TriStar, Toru Fukinishi, deputy general manager of the country's international carrier, Japan Air Lines, said: "I was somewhat amazed at this choice." JAL itself last week bought four short-range versions

of Boeing's 747 Though All Nippon and Lockheed vigorously deny that any political pressure was applied, the deal was indeed remarkable. All Nippon's officials say that the key factor in ordering the TriStar was the relative quiet of its engines; yet in noise tests in Osaka and Tokyo, the L-1011 did no better than the McDonnell Douglas DC-10. Moreover, an industry-wide comparison study in the U.S. shows that TriStar's Rolls-Royce engines have had to be removed for maintenance at a rate about three times that of the DC-10's General Electric engines. Early comparison tests also show that the TriStar's Rolls-Royce power plants gulp much more fuel than the DC-10's GE engines, though steps are being taken to correct that problem, at

least partially. The Japanese purchase should enable Lockheed to borrow more money from bankers, who have been holding back until the All Nippon deal was closed. Most of what is left of Lockheed's \$250 million Government-

LOCKHEED'S KOTCHIAN EXPLAINING TRISTAR SEATING ARRANGEMENT



## IS YOUR WATCH PULLING A FAST ONE ON YOU?



According to your watch you're about to miss your train.

So you skip breakfast, jump in the car, get a \$15 ticket speeding to the station and what do you find?

Your watch lied.

There's plenty of time before your train.

Now if you had an Accutron watch, things would be different.

It doesn't have a mainspring or a balance wheel that can make ordinary watches fast or slow.

It has a tuning fork movement that's guaranteed honest to within a minute a month.\*

So if it said you were about to miss your train, you'd skip breakfast, jump in the car, get a \$15 ticket speeding to the station and what would you find?

Your Accutron watch didn't lie. Your train just pulled out.

#### ACCUTRON BY BULOVA

The truth-loving tuning fork watch.

Date resets instantly, \$185. Ask your dealer to show you the many other styles from \$110.

Timekeeping will be adjusted to this tolerance, if necessary, if returned to Accuston dealer from whom purchased within one year from date of purchase.

#### BUSINESS

backed loan is tied up in production of the 3,400-mile-range conventional Tri-Star. The company now needs between 880 million and \$100 million to expand its potential market by developing a 4,200-mile-range TriStar.

#### MARKETING

#### The Baby King

Though birth rates are declining, and merchants to the spoon-fed set are facing hard times, one fairly young company is beating the bab slump. Britain's Mothercare, Ltd., started in 1961 by Chairman Selim Zilkha, runs a unique chain of one-stop, self-sulkha, runs ware sund everything that a ball-servate ware sund everything that a ball section of the sund that the sunderstand the

undergarments and baby carriages. "Mothers want specialists to tell them just what Baby needs," says Zilkha.

Zilkha opened a group of whiteand-orange-painted speciality shops and filled them with moderately priced titens, neatly organized by size and age groups. The products range from foodwarming containers and easy-to-mix milk food to diapers, bouncing cradles, plastic building blocks and tricycles for five-year-olds. For housebound mothers, Zilkha packs the same \$50 items into a catalogue that is mailed to 2.3 million homes yearly.

All Mothercare-label products are made by other companies, eliminating the overhead of a manufacturing operation. Through market research, Zil-kha picks store sites in communities that have an annual birth rate of at least 1,200. He also uses a computerized stock system that issues weekly reports

surfamily ercore

MOTHERCARE CHAIRMAN SELIM ZILKHA IN ONE OF HIS LONDON STORES
Building a fortune out of blocks, cradles and diapers.

to Germany, Austria and Switzerland. He is opening two more stores this month and plans another 120 shops in Britain. Zilkha, whose ambition is to become the global king of the baby-care business, jetted last week to Tokyo, looking for partners to open new stores, and Toronto to conduct his own market research.

Now 45, Zilkha is a multinational entrepreneur. An Iraqi-born Jew, he was educated at Williams College in Massachusetts, is a U.S. citizen, and lives in England. After spending 15 years in the Manhattan. London and Paris offices of his family's banking business, he decided that "I wanting to do something more exciting." Backed on something more exciting." Backed on materially and child-care sections. He soon concluded that the products and the deep section of the deep section. He soon concluded that mothers prefer stores that sell only baby products and have clerks who are expert in such matters as maternity.

on what items are selling best, calculates how many hangers a supplier will need and guarantees that each store maintain an five- or six-week inventory. Mothercare tots up annual sales do about \$12 million, and the company reported last week that net profits in the equivalent period of a year ago, to \$464,000.
Zilkha, a divorced father of two

tec-algan, a convoice and under an under a consideration of the consider

#### **ADVERTISING**

#### Their Cups Runneth Over

Judging by its heated promotional campaign, General Foods has decided that what the U.S. needs is the company's new decafficianted coffee, called Brim. In markets from Boots to Ico Angeles, General Boods offered concount of \$1 on each purchase of Brim, which regularly costs \$2.09 for an eightonic piar. Television is Brimming with commercials. In one, a suffer ations out her husband's coffee to spare him the effects of cafefione. He moans: "They can rockets to Mars—why can't they make a cup of coffee I like without caffeine?"

In fact, "they" have, Sanka dominates the decaffeinated market. Curiously. Sanka prices are exactly the same as Brim's, and both brands are "97% caffeine-free." Even more curiously. Sanka is made by none other than General Foods, which is pushing its new Brim. GF officials insist that Brim is aimed at people who want a heartier flavor than mild-tasting Sanka and that the new brand will not drain sales from the old one. Despite these assurances, the people at GF who are responsible for Sanka's success have strong grounds for coffee nerves, and investors will be interested to see whether internecine warfare in the marketplace will really perk up sales for the company.

#### EAST-WEST TRADE

#### A Businessman's Guide to Moscow

Dr. Joseph Verdol, licensing manager of Atlantic Richfield Co., was a happy man. Competing against eleven firms from Japan, Europe and the U.S., he had just sealed one of the biggest deals with the Soviet Union since the two nations began doing more business with each other in May: a \$16 million agreement for the design and initial operation of a plant near Leningrad that will make chemicals for Russian synthetic fibers. "The best advice that I can give Americans hoping to do business in the Soviet Union is to be patient,' said Verdol. He should know, Before leaving Moscow two weeks ago, he had spent five of the previous seven months there. In the five weeks before signing, he said, "We saw only our hotel rooms and the negotiating tables.

Verdol is only one of the more recent—and more successful—of the many U.S. businessmen traveling to Moscow to sell. For many executives, a one-week business swing through Moscow has lately acquired the cachet that in the fifties attached to reconnaissance for branches in Western Europe. The list of firms and trade groups that have sent representatives in recent weeks in-



EVER SINCE THEY PUT the new stoplight at the head of town, there are two good reasons to stop here in Lynchburg, Tennessee.

On your way in we suggest a pause at Jack Daniel Distillery. Here, a gentleman will show you around and talk pridefully about our whiskey. And probably he'll talk proudest about charcoal mellowing, the extra step that smooths out Jack Daniel's. On your way out we suggest a stop at our town's new redlight. If you knew Sheriff Martin as we do, you'd know this was an equally worthwhile recommendation.





AMERICAN EXECUTIVES MEETING WITH SOVIET OFFICIALS IN KREMLIN Hierarchical fiats and bedside document filchers.

L LETT Door & Co. the Illinois Ag. fice. t

cludes ITT, Deere & Co., the Illinois Agricultural Association, and the Motor and Equipment Manufacturers Association. From a series of interviews with visting U.S. executives, TIME Moscow Bureau Chief John Shaw has compiled a guide to doing business with the Sovites. His report:

The people to see, of course, are the ton officials of one or more of the Trade Ministry's 40 separate import-export corporations. The Soviets' centralized economy makes the job of spotting the key decision makers relatively simple, but it also has disadvantages. For example, a U.S. businessman angling for a huge order for combine harvesters at first found officials of the Agriculture Ministry eager to buy. Then abruptly they stalled on discussions, and the executive later learned that the Agriculture people unhappily bowed to the veto of another ministry, which claimed that the machinery should be Soviet built. Unfortunately, in the Russians' closeddoor society there is no way for Americans to argue against such hierarchical fiats

When it comes to speaking about a U.S. firm's competition, Soviet traders are anything but shy. In fact, some U.S. businessmen complain that they have been invited to discuss a deal to help provide leverage against, say, a Japanese company from which the Soviets are trying to get more favorable terms. Generally, price is only one of several factors that the Soviets consider; they are also interested in the latest technology, the quality of equipment, start-up costs and the amount of personnel training provided. American companies that have Japanese subsidiaries or partners are especially favored; the Soviets have a high respect for U.S. technology but are much more used to doing business with Japanese firms, many of which have Moscow branch offices. (So far no U.S. manufacturer has a Moscow of-

fice, though the recent overall trade agreement provides for reciprocal office space in Moscow and Washington.). Atlantic Richfield took on Japan's Kawasaki Heavy Industries as a partner

in the Leningrad deal.

The Soviets do not like hard-sell tactics but want full-scale technical presentations about anything they buy, the more elaborate the better. U.S. salesmen should bring their own audiovisual equipment; many have left Moscow with caseloads of unshown pictures because a projector could not be obtained. All specifications in catalogues and pamphlets should be in metric measurements, since even Russians who speak English fluently are baffled by feet and inches. Many Soviet officials like to begin their weekends early, making Friday a bad day to do business. And when contract time arrives, American lawyers had better be prepared to find substitutes for some standard phrasing: "acts of God" and "strike delays" are among expressions banned from the Soviet vocabulary

The once-standard tokens of appreciation handed out by U.S. visitors -ballpoint pens and cigarette lighters -are now rightly viewed by most Soviets as small insults. However, more expensive freebies are not out of line: one electronics executive who passed out \$300 minicalculators will be long and fondly remembered by the officials deciding his business proposition. And speaking of propositions, the dolled-up girls who hang around Moscow's hardcurrency bars should be avoided. It is not necessarily that they are KGB agents under orders to set up Americans in compromising positions (too many U.S. businessmen overestimate their importance by assuming that they are being bugged or followed). But some of the women are industrial spies who are primed to wheedle technical information or filch documents from briefcases left beside beds

#### SUBSIDIES

#### Grain Jam-Up

The Nixon Administration's eagerness to help U.S. maritime industries (TIME, Oct. 23) has led to an unforssen irony; it is contributing to a massive jam-up at U.S. ports of wheat destined for Russia. Only about 10% of the 400 million bushels of wheat scheduled to be sent to the Soviet Union by next June have left the U.S. Soumuled to the source of the U.S. Soumper of the U.S. Source of the U.S. Source of the intervention of the Soviet Union by next June have left the U.S. Source of the intervention of the U.S. Source of th

moving will be not only time consuming but also expensive for the American taxpayer. The Russians will pay the world free-market shipping rate, currently \$10.50 per ton; under the Merchant Marine Act of 1970 Washington will pay ship operators an additional \$8 to \$10 a ton in subsidies necessitated by the American lines' high costs. In a complex rebate deal, the shipowners will have to pay back part of the profit they make as a result of the subsidy, but the business still promises to be lucrative. Right now, subsidy applications from owners of U.S.-flag vessels are pouring in, and the Maritime Administration cannot process them rapidly enough to keep wheat from piling up on U.S. docks.

#### Minnow into Barracuda

Maritime subsidies are also making the American shipbuilding industry-a relative minnow of global commerce, ranking only 14th in the world-look like a predatory barracuda to some Western Europeans. Shipbuilders in Europe have sent a plea for easy-term loans and other subsidies to the Common Market Council of Ministers, which will consider their request this week or next. The aid is needed, shipbuilders say mostly to protect them against Japanese rivals, but also to ward off a competitive threat from what they call the "heavily subsidized" U.S. industry. American shipbuilders will get \$425 million in Government help during fiscal 1973 to build liquefied natural-gas carriers and other modern ships. This surely must be the first time since World War II that the high-cost U.S. industry has been considered a danger to anyone. The Europeans' plea is also a mel-ancholy example of how one subsidy inevitably leads to another.

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#### THE LAW

#### Mass-Murder Mess

One after another, the orchards near yubo City, Califa, yielded their grisly secrets. Using shovels, a tractor and eventually even a light plane with infra-red camera, police unearthed 25 decomposing bodies, mostly itinerad a farm laborers, all hacked to death with a machete-like weapon. It was the worst series of murders in U.S. history.

Even before the last bodies were found, police arrested Juan Corona, 37, a Mexican farm-labor contractor who was a churchgoer, homeowner, and father of four girls. "We are sure that he committed the murders," said Sheriff Roy Whiteaker. That was 17 months ago. Last week, one month after the prosecution opened its case, no one was quite so sure of anything.

In fact, Richard Hawk, 40, an aggressive defense attorney from the San Francisco area, not only entered a not-guilty plea but sued Sutter County for \$350 million (twice its assessed valuation) for slander and false arrest. The entire investigation, Hawk insisted, had been "thoroughly bungled."

Worried that the sheriff soffice had created a hostile climate of opinion. Hawk made his charges despite a court-ordered ano not talking to the press. That won him the first of eight contempt citations calling for up to 40 days in jail and \$3,700 in fines. "I had fo," says Hawk, "to take the pressure off Juan." And his tactics did help to turn Corona from an oger into says did help to turn Corona for the contempt of the contem

Grave Errors. Police had originally been led to Corona when receipts made out to him were found in one grave. Then they found blood on some of Corona's possessions. But the case against him soon proved to be less than ironclad. The prosecution admitted that some bodies had been improperly labeled, and no one could tell which had been found where. Blood samples taken from knives belonging to Corona were too fragmentary to be connected with the victims. Tire tracks at one gravesite were said by police to have come from one of Corona's trucks, until experts belatedly reported that their tracks did not match. No effort was made to take fingerprints from cigarette butts found near the graves. Officials even cut fingertips off some corpses to preserve fingerprints, then mislabeled the vials in which they were stored

At a cost of several thousand dollars, the state built a 7-ft. by 10-ft. map of the area, complete with blinking lights marking each gravesite, only to have police witnesses give varying locations for five graves. Another witness could not say when he had seen Corona near a grave, though he had ear-

lier given police an exact date. (Corona himself said he was sick in bed when some of the murders were committed.) As the contradictions piled up,

As the contradictions piled up, Judge Richard Pation repeatedly summoned the lawyers into his chambers to most of the threshing, citing not only Hawk but each of the two prosecutors for contempt. The judge also pronounced himself "outraged" by the withholding of 1,650 pages of documents, including toxicology and corner's reports, that the defense was entitled toxe in one closes soil, Special content of the contradiction of th



CORONA ARRIVING FOR BAIL HEARING
Ogre, victim or hero?

To Hawk, that seemed enough to get Corona out on bail-after more than 500 days of incarceration (and two heart attacks). Indeed, at the courtroom hearing, with the jury absent, Judge Patton exceriated the prosecution for what "almost approaches dereliction of duty. I just don't understand how [the case] could have been prepared in this manner." Then Prosecutor Williams claimed he no longer had reasonable doubt, partly because he had just found that he really did have tire tracks that matched Corona's truck after all: the correct tire-track specimen had simply been mislaid. "I am almost incredulous," exploded Patton.

But he refused bail, and the trial goes on. Hawk will continue to argue that inexperienced authorities panicked under the glare of publicity. He claims that the murders probably were committed by a homosexual (some of the bodies were found with pants down) and points out that Corona has been

found to be "hopelessly heterosexual."

With all the evidence promised by both sides, the trial is expected to last more than six months. The question is whether after so much confusion the jury can be expected to find its way to any semblance of truth.

#### Sweetening the Harvest

Many of those who harvest the sugarc poin Louisiana live in shacks that were once used by slaves. The walls are so worn that sunlight filters through. With an annual wage of about \$2,750, the average sugar-cane worker has five children, and their det is so poor that by the age of twelve their bodies are like those of people 50 years old.

The Department of Agriculture, in annual hearings, checks on the condition of sugar-cane laborers because it is authorized by law to regulate their wages. In 1970 that wage was \$1.65 an hour for top workers, and before the 1971 wage was set the wage-price freeze went into effect. When Phase II thawed matters some, the 1971 rates would have raised top workers 10¢ an hour, but Agriculture Secretary Earl Butz ruled that the increase need not be paid until Jan. 10, 1972, "That is a big joke for Louisiana," says Sister Anne Catherine Bizalion of the Southern Mutual Help Association, "because by Jan. 10 there is no more work." The crop is in.

The workers have long failed to press for welfare benefits and other rights because of ignorance or fear of intimidation. But two of them, Huey Freeman and Gustave Rhodes, were so angry at the delayed raise that they filed a class-action suit on behalf of all the workers. Noting that the \$100 million federal subsidy paid to sugar growers by the Department of Agriculture is conditioned on their payment of "fair and reasonable" wages, their lawyers tried for a sort of garnishment in reverse. As a result, Federal Judge John Pratt has just issued a preliminary injunction holding up all subsidy payments until an amended wage is established and paid for "all labor performed on or after Oct. 1, 1971," when the harvest began. Lawyers are hoping that each of 15,000 workers will get from \$50 to \$75, a bill that could cost the growers more than \$1,000,000.

#### Thought for This Week

After a three-judge federal court uded that compulsory chapel at U.S. military academies violated the ban on governmental support of religion, the Justice Department decided to appeal. The properties of the pro

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#### RELIGION

#### **Rota Revolt**

For a Roman Catholic couple who want to end a rocky marriage, there has been only one avenue within the church: a decree of nullity. As critics have repeatedly pointed out, that avenue has been tortuous and expensive. often leading from local hearings all the way up to the Sacred Rota, the church's supreme marriage tribunal. In recent years, Pope Paul VI has streamlined the cumbersome process, allowing more decisions on the local level and eliminating the legal delays that could drag a case out for as long as 20 years. But despite Vatican attempts to limit legal fees, costs at the Rota remained high, sometimes running into thousands of dollars and making annulments avail-

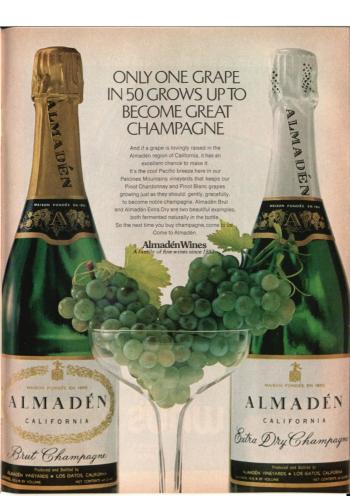
able mainly to the prosperous.

Last week the Vatican sought again to correct that problem by clamping a firm ceiling on fees for Rota trials—and promptly found itself under fire from the proper of the property of the prop

Anticlerical newspapers immediately jumped on the Vatican, charging that it was using the lower rates to compete with the new Italian civil-divorce procedures. The Rota lawyers-an elite body of 86 lay and clerical canon lawvers allowed to argue before the Holy Court-were even more incensed. Fifty of them went on strike, saying they would handle no further cases until the new rules are changed. Many consider it humiliating that the new system no longer permits them to negotiate directly with a client. Worse, say some, the changes will make it far too easy for the tax collector to find out what they are earning.

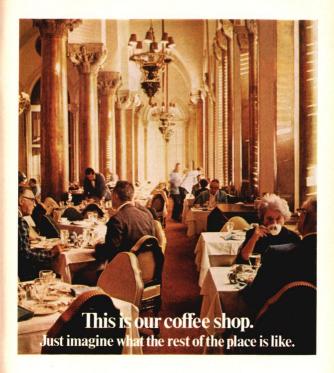
#### Taming the Theologians

Of all the beneficiaries of the Second Vatican Council, Roman Catholic theologians were among the most blest. Before the Council, most of them seemed to be little more than academic valets to the Popes, limited to being apologists for the fixed doctrinal formulations laid down by the 16th century Council of Trent. When Vatican II opened the doors to modern scholarship, especially biblical research, theologians were quick to seize their new opportunities. Within a few short years, some of them were questioning everything from the church's teachings on sexual ethics to papal infallibility



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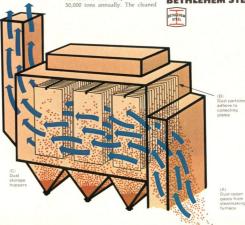
between negative electrodes and grounded meta collecting plates (B). The dust, charged by electrical particles emitted from the negative electrode, is attracted to the surfaces of the collecting plates. Dust particles adhere there until an automatic rapping system periodically knocks the accumulated dust into storage hoppers (C).

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#### RELIGION

—even such root doctrines as the nature of the Eucharist and the divinity of Jesus Christ.

The era of such unfettered speculation seems to be coming to an end -at least for theologians who want to be considered believing servants of the church. Last month in Rome, 27 members of the Vatican's international Theological Commission used their fourth annual meeting to discuss how theologians could keep their intellectual pluralism within a unified faith. The trend was centrist. The conservatives were less conservative, the liberals less liberal than the year before. The commission's consensus: diversity can be allowed in forms of expression and formulation, but not in basic belief. The church needs a "missionary and pastoral pluralism" that allows for a "translation of the faith for diverse cultures, said Commission Secretary Philippe



DOMINICAN THEOLOGIAN YVES CONGAR Elaborating and searching.

Delhaye, of Belgium's Louvain University, but it cannot tolerate a "pluralism of rupture" that challenges faith and church authority.

Commission Member Yves Congar. a French Dominican whose own works were under suspicion in pre-Council days, emphasized that even a broadened Catholic theological spectrum cannot mean "the coexistence of persons holding contrary views." Catholic diversity can only embrace those who share "identical basic views but express them differently." Roman Catholicism simply cannot afford the kind of theological pluralism that liberal Protestantism has enjoyed, says Congar-a limitation, he admits, that is both a strength and a weakness. "My Protestant friends at the World Council marvel that we were able to achieve so much in four sessions of the Vatican Council, while it takes them ten years to produce one document. We were able to do this because of our doctrinal unity. On the other hand, we will never have the 'spread' theologically

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#### RELIGION

that they have had with Barth, Tillich,

Some Catholic theologians including Moralist Bernard Häring have argued in recent years that they are part of the church's evolving magisterium, or teaching power. Theological Commission members-who range from Bishop Carlo Colombo, Pope Paul's favorite theologian, to progressives like Congar and German Jesuit Karl Rahner now seem willing to accept a more tangential role. The Pope defined that role for them last month when he addressed them as "specialists of the science and of the intelligence of the faith." As for the magisterium, Paul VI has made it clear over the years that he considers only the bishops and himself to possess the power "to tell the people what God asks them to believe.

Congar agrees. "The theologian today is recognized as a mediator between the magisterium and the world," he says. "The magisterium possesses the charisma representing the unity of Christ." The magisterium's role is to express "what is true," Congar emphasized, while today's theologian is expected to chart new modes of defining those truths. "The theologian must be in constant contact with human sciences, with latest developments in all kinds of thought. Take the question of sexuality. We cannot speak of such a matter in the same terms we used before Freud. The theologian has the responsibility of elaborating and searching.

Party Whip. Yet this elaboration and search is now being sharply questioned, especially when it leads to the relaxation of discipline. One of the questioners is Jean Cardinal Daniélou, a Jesuit theologian once regarded as a liberal, who has become a kind of party whip for orthodoxy. Daniélou recently took to Vatican Radio to deplore the "false concept of liberty" that he says has sprung from a misinterpretation of the Second Vatican Council. "We must put people on their guard against books, journals and conferences where false ideas are propagated," he said. One idea he cited as false was that of "women religious giving up their dress, abandoning their own works, only to immerse themselves in purely secular activities, substituting banal and political activities for their orientation toward God.

Nor are many new theological ideas welcome in teaching. Last fortnight between the Netherlands' Bernard Jan Cardinal Alirink returned from Rome after diding some explaining about a controversial high school catchisms' course. The course, more than a little untraditional, propriets with the standard state of the standard state of the standard s

"Not to be confused with the 1966 "Dutch Catechism" that is still internationally used. Its newer editions have an appendix of Vatican-authored clarifications. belief rather than historical fact. The authors—some 50 theologians, most from the Catholic University of Nijmes—are convinced that this open-midded approach is the best way to reach questioning Dutch teen-agers. The bishops of the two dioceses involved have reservations about the course, but apparently prefer it to the all how see-and-sociology classes that and how see-and-sociology classes that has ordered the new course withdrawn from use.

Whatever the merits of the Dutch arguments, one progressive in the Curia insists that liberals must preserve a recognizable core of faith or lose their credence within the church altogether. Says he: "When the liberals become so vague, so completely speculative, doubting and unsure of their own beliefs, they leave their own followers with a loss of identity, direction and dedi-



HOLLAND'S CARDINAL ALFRINK

cation. If all we can ofter is a vague with of 'social gospel,' the same things can be found in secular political movements and the church loses any reason for existence. Unless the liberal theologians offer something solid and begin to attract a liberal following. I fear the next generation of the church may be overwhelmingly conservative." Says Congar: "Time is on the side of Rome—the public gets tired of being told something new every day."

#### **Tidings**

► The Rt. Rev. John E. Hines, Presiding Bishop of the US. Episcopal Church, is a genial, soft-spoken man with a self-deprecating sense of humor. Hines recently startled a meeting of San Francisco priests when he called himself "the worst administrator of any Episcopal Presiding Bishop in history." Last fortnight his fellow Episcopal bishops of a greater shock in the mail: a let-

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ter from Hines outlining his plan to retire as Presiding Bishop in the spring of 1974, after the triennial general convention next fall can elect a successor. Hines is the first Presiding Bishop in the church's history to quit early for reasons other than illness, but he may have good cause to step down. His years in office have been marked by factional dissension, especially over a "Special Pro-gram" which he proposed in 1967. Adopted in a euphoria of enthusiasm for church involvement in social action, the program has since paid out some \$6.5 million in grants for "minority group empowerment." Some of the money went to groups that were non-Christian or were too radical for local Episcopalians. In some cases, congregations retaliated by cutting off contributions to the national church. Church financial receipts have since rebounded. but statistics of the Hines years reveal attrition in other areas. Membership has dropped from 3,616,000 in 1965 to 3.445.000 in 1971; church school enrollment is down 24%, confirmations are down 26%, infant baptisms 21%, adult baptisms 44%. Doubtless the statistics reflect the religious uncertainty of the times more than the administration of Bishop Hines. Nevertheless, explained Hines, he feels that the church would be "better served by a younger

and more vigorous person. ▶ For several years now, the Presbyterian Church in the U.S. (Southern Presbyterians) has been rumbling with rumors and threats of schism. The mildly liberal majority of the 960,000member denomination favor a merger with the United Presbyterian Church in the U.S.A. (Northern Presbyterians), which would heal a breach reaching back to the Civil War. Conservatives among the Southern Presbyterians are not only opposed to the merger but also to the liberals' emphasis on social action at the expense of evangelism and to a proposed new confession of faith that they consider doctrinally vague. Up to now, the right-wing Southerners have been moving cautiously, but one group among them plans to take a bold step. This month as many as seven conservative congregations from the Presbyterian Church in the U.S. will join five independent Presbyterian congregations to organize a new "Vanguard Presbytery." The hottest issue of the schism is likely to be property. Any group of believers can take a walk any time they want to, but they have had to leave their church property with the denomination. But courts in Georgia have recently allowed congregations to take their property with them, and now six of the seven defecting Southern Presbyterian congregations (scattered from Virginia to Alabama), are trying to do just that by simply renouncing their ties with the national church. The 843member West End Church of Hopewell, Va., however, is going through channels and has petitioned its district presbytery

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#### CINEMA

#### **Nothing Applies**

PLAY IT AS IT LAYS
Directed by FRANK PERRY
Screenplay by JOAN DIDION
and JOHN GREGORY DUNNE

Better stop, look around Here it comes, here it comes Here comes your 19th nervous hreakdown. —The Rolling Stones

Los Angeles is a cul-de-sac at the end of the continent. With the desert before it, the ocean beyond it, there is nowhere left to go. Even the sun is seductive, sinister somehow, sapping life instead of giving it.

Raymond Chandler knew the ter-



WELD & PERKINS IN "PLAY"
Pools of angst.

ritory well. Nathanael West wrote of it brilliantly in The Day of the Locust. But no one has recently taken the measure of the neon void with such savage precision as Joan Didion. Play 11.4s.1 Lazy was a novel about a young actress. Maria Wyeth. crumbling into the pieces of a psychic igsaw. Didion drew the disparent play the properties of the propertie

Thus for Didion the beach, the desert, the freeways and the plastic extravagances of architecture were metaphors. For Director Perry they are just locations. Shorn of image, the story is a poor and predictable thing. Moreover, dialogue like "She has these very copious menstruations" and "That lemon is not artificial. That lemon is reconstituted" reads better than it sounds.

Maria (Tuesday Weld) passes her days wandering about the grounds of a psychiatric hospital where she is a patient. "Nothing applies" he scraekacross he hospital hospital has a paactive she has a proposed possible and carter (Adam Roarkel is a pompous young hack who makes motorcycle movies and discusses the auteur theory. His producer B.Z. (Anthony Perkins) tries bosh to meddle with and mend their broken marriage. Maria has already had one child—Nate. herself disturbed—and applied sheefings to Carter, turned and applied sheefings to Carter, turned and turned the sheefings to Carter, turned the sheefings to the sheefings to Carter, turned the sheefings to Carter, turned that the sheefings to Carter, turned the sheefings to the sheefings to the sheefings to Carter, turned the sheefings to the sheefings the sheefings to the sheefings the sheefin

There is not a great deal that Tuesday Weld can do with any of this. She is an actress of a curious and unique talent, especially adept at expressing elfin, vaguely threatening sexuality. Maria, obsessive and tormented, eludes her. Less introverted than preoccupied. Tuesday seems as lost as Maria herself although the only good moment in the film is hers. "See the pyramids all wet with rain/ Cross the ocean in a silver plane" Maria croons, stoned crazy in an old 16-mm vérité documentary of Carter's, and in those few seconds Weld touches some of Maria's torment and vulnerability. Perkins has a little more success in the role of the producer. which is less complex and demanding. Both he and Weld struggle to bring some depth of feeling to the trite and turgid proceedings.

Petry (David and Lisa, Diary of a Mad Housewije) resists their every effort, and eventually defeats them. The novel had Maria crushed by the anomie symbolized—perhaps too patly —by Southern California. The movie explains nothing Petry is like a snorthed of the company of the company of the company of the company of the curious creatures beneath him, he never exts below the surface.

in a shrewd seasy, "the corruption and venality and restrictiveness of Holly-wood have become..fmr tenets of American social faith—and of Holly-wood's own image of itself." Perry is a film maker who generally works far from Hollywood, but temperamentally center of the system Didion so deftily described.

#### Sick Shooter

DIRTY LITTLE BILLY
Directed by STAN DRAGOTI
Screenplay by CHARLES MOSS and
STAN DRAGOTI

From early sound epics featuring Johnsy Mack Brown to Arthur Penn's The Left-Handed Gun, there have been many attempts to dramatize either the inglorious life or the tarnished legend of William H. Bonney—otherwise

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#### CINEMA

known as Billy the Kid. Dirty Little Bil-Iv. however, is the first to deal with Billy while he is still literally a kid, a punk adolescent just learning to shoot, to booze, to whore and to stay up past midnight. Billy is an eager pupil

Since Michael J. Pollard (most familiar for his slow-witted C.W. Moss in Bonnie and Clyde) holds down the title role, this movie is, alas, a Pollard vehicle. In fact, Pollard is physically right for the part, although with his bulbous cheeks and cretinous eyes, he looks a hit like Dopey. However, he acts more like all the Seven Dwarfs-simultaneously. Instead of directing him, Dragoti indulges him. Pollard either mopes or mugs in every scene, and cruelly prolongs every line of dialogue that he cannot swallow entirely. There are some good secondary performances, though: by Charles Aidman as a sort of Babbitt aborning, Lee Purcell as a wilted prairie flower, and Dran Hamilton as Bil-



POLLARD IN "LITTLE BILLY" Anti-western bromide.

ly's mother. Both women have the same blind strength of will, the same poignant sense of the hopelessness of their characters that transcends the hand-tooled mannerisms of the movie.

Everything is gray: the landscape, the light, the morality. There are no heroes, only villains and victims. The splendid myth of the West originated in blood and mud, both of which are in abundant evidence here, along with every other cliché of what has come to be called the anti-western. The action takes place mostly on the main street of Coffeyville, Kans., which looks like a bayou. Whoever is not shot there is pretty sure to catch it in the saloon, which, like every other set in the picture, has been designed and dressed to look determinedly shabby. The actors wear worn clothes coated with dirt, as if they had all been wrestling in an anthracite pit. Their faces are ever so carefully caked with filth. Reality is swallowed

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TV2 News

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dress, even though torn, was clean.

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CINEMA

up in such elaborately misplaced attention to detail; the movie looks quite as fussy and phony in its ramshackle posturings as *Shane* did in its opulent mythologizing.

What is remarkable about Dirty Litte Billy is the Ferror with which its director has seized upon each thumping bromide of the anti-western and put them all on review, like a rodeo parade. Dragoti, formerly a director of television commercials, ought to have devipoded some expertise in manipulating one of the properties of the properties of the anti-movie, is a shambling, energiance exercise.—Suc. 3.6.

#### Gangster Genealogy

THE VALACHI PAPERS
Directed by TERENCE YOUNG

Screenplay by STEPHEN GELLER

If The Godfather had been cast with lugs and directed by remote control, it would have looked a lot like The Valachi Papers.

Joe Valachi, it will be recalled, was a Brooklyn hood of the lower echelon who sang arias for the McClellan Commetee in the fall of 1963, giving the genuine in the fall of 1963, giving the genuine of the Cosa Nostra. Peter Mass's bestelling Valachi Papers was based largely on the testimony, and the movie, if we are to believe the screen coil, it, is based upon Mans's book, although city of the comment of the control of the

Charles Bronson, who resembles a househroken Attilia the Hun, stars as the vocal and murderous Valachi. An American by birth, Bronson played a lot of character roles in movies like The Great Exage before becoming a star in Europe, where his poignant struggle with polysyllables is presumably lost in translation. The Valachi Papers, shot almost totally in Rome, is in English, a bad break for Bronson, worse luck for the scenarist and the rest of us.

The plot is just the kind of gangster genealogy that, as they say, names names (Genovese, Anastasia, Profaci, Luciano), although the movie actually has less relation to the underworld history of the past four decades than to old Edward G. Robinson bloodlettings on the Warner Brothers back lot. In the traditional Robinson role of the chairman of the thugs is Joseph Wiseman, a usually reliable actor who has mysteriously decided to portray the Sicilian overlord Salvatore Maranzano in an accent that is pure Transylvanian. Maranzano divides the gangs all over the country into families, then stands back and watches the fun, quoting Julius Caesar and letting the profits accrue until he himself is finally eliminated by an enterprising rival. Various beatings, tortures and murders ensue, although The Valachi Papers reserves its worst maulings for the .J.C.

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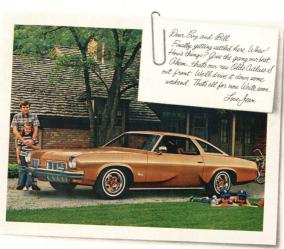
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BÉJART REHEARSING



FARRELL & DONN AT FELT FORUM

#### MUSIC & DANCE

#### Stoned-Age Allegory

To his legious of supporters, he is a sant-garde and brillian. To his many atonly, Chorcographer Maurice Béjart of the Brussels-based Ballet of the 20th Century is all of those things. Part iconcelast, part P.T. Barnum, part aesthetic buller, Béjard deliberately gears his creations not to the sophisticated superego of the modern dance audience but to the sensation-seeking ids of the young generation and the leisure class.

His stated mission is messianic. He is out to reach a new and bigger audience-the neophytes who may not necessarily understand or appreciate ballet but have a thirst for it anyway. In this he has succeeded. Opting for stadiums and arenas rather than conventional ballet halls, he has become probably the most commercially successful choreographer alive. When his latest full-length ballet, Nijinsky, Clown of God, came to New York for a 19-performance run that will end this weekend, it seemed only appropriate that the locale should be the 4,000-seat Felt Forum at Madison Square Garden

Nijinsky is Béjart's most ostentatious work to date. In it his flair for the spectacular, the mod and the grotesque is overwhelming, in ways that admittedly may whelm some more than others. Equipped with enough stage runways for a good suburban airport. adorned ominously by the obligatory or so it seems these days—cross of Calvary, Nijinsky is essentially an oldfashioned allegory play dolled up for the stoned age. Its recounting of the life of the great Russian dancer is set to a schizoid musical score (electronics by Pierre Henry, schmalz by Tchaikovsky). To Béjart, Nijinsky is a cast of characters all by himself-artist, simpleton, genius, child of nature and clown of God. Nijinsky also went mad in his last years and thought he was Jesus. Drawing on that, Béjart goes on to pose Nijinsky as a symbol of Man. On that allegorical level, the ballet is a paean to love as the true expression of God. Nijinsky stands for all the simple, warm people who need to love and be loved.

Opposed to him is Impresario Serge Doministria, who fres Nijinsky (Jorge Domin for daring to marry Woman (Studente Sarella, Daighliet symbolizes a false God who is at once greedy, argant and possessive! If Befarf's whole dramatic concept is embarrassingly commonplace, it obviously appealed to him as a chance to fashion the kind of mass ritual he likes best.

The lights go up on three scantypanty circles of writhing male dancers. They then form a single circle of life, and voilà! it is genesis time. Nijinsky is given life and immediately departs for Diaghiley's Ballet Russe, which represents earthly paradise. Thereafter, the graceful and the grotesque prance the stage in some of the longest, slowest processionals since Catherine de Medici introduced ballet spectacle to the court of France in the late 16th century. Nymphs, whores and clowns flutter merrily about. Morality figures of death and madness strut menacingly. The serpent, dressed in a red flapperesque wig and pelvis-pinching tights, snakes sneakily around her victims. Nijinsky ascends the cross for several minutes of agony, then descends to triumph over Diaghiley in the name of love and artistic freedom.

Diaghilev appears in the twin forms of a puppeteer and a fearsome 12-ft-tall dummy, both in top hat and tails. Nijnsky himself assumes five different guises. The central Nijnsky is the clown of God (played by Donn), naked save for flesh-colored bikini shorts and painsuggesting streaks on his cheeks. The

other four are all characters originated or made famous by Nijinsky-Petrushka, Faun, Golden Slave and La Rose. each played by a different dancer. Given the presence of five Nijinskys on a single stage, one could well imagine the kind of pas de cinq that George Balanchine, for one, might have invented. Given the same challenge, Béjart has merely settled for five Nijinskys on a single stage. It is little help that Béjart makes no claims for his own choreographic inventiveness, or lack of same. I am not attempting," he says, "the creation of beautiful works that will endure forever." Good thing, too, for in terms of neither pure dance nor gaudy drama is he able, at least in Nijinsky, to rise above the level of the truistic. trite and transparent. William Bender

#### Symphony in AC

Stacks of loudspeakers framed the stage like the barriedse of a medieval fortress. On the floor lay a magnificent tangle of wires and cables. On the stage apron, like Buddha contemplating his marely, sat a gain electronic console glorying in the own inputs, modules and micros. Visitors to the 2,00%-eat Zelement of the Control of the C

Instead, the auditorium was the site of an experimental classical program that took a scary though not entirely unrealistic look at the future of symphonic concertgoing. The performers were 34 string, wind, brass and percussion players, banded-and wired-together as the Electric Symphony Orchestra. The conductor was Daniell Revenaugh. 38, who believes among other things that the way to reach today's young audience is to overpower them, rock style. with sound. Says Revenaugh: "A high school girl in her bedroom can create more sound than a symphony orchestra." Not any more. The Electric Sym-



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ELECTRONIC CONSOLE AT BERKELEY Strings like wood saws.

hony was loud enough to make Grand Funk Railroad sound like the Toonerville Trolley. When it played Mussorgsky's Pictures at an Exhibition, the piece might better have been called Murals at a Cataclysm.

Attached to each instrument was a transducer, which converted the instrument's output into electronic signals. The signals were then mixed, balanced, amplified and blown out at the audience through loudspeakers. The effect was sometimes as intense and attentionriveting as listening to records through earphones; too often it was more a nightmarish stew of French horns sounding like tubas, trumpets like cornets, strings like wood saws. It did not help, of course, that Revenaugh had to surrender the conductor's usual command over tone and blending to the man at the sound console

Still, someone was bound to try electrifying the orchestra, and though much work remains to be done, the implications are worth examining. Ordinary orchestras cost more and more to run, and funds are growing scarcer and scarcer. A small electrified orchestra might solve many a local impresario's money problems. If the engineering were expert enough, and enough loudspeakers placed in the right places, an electrified orchestra could solve any problem of

Or eliminate the hall itself. Going to hear an orchestra in a concert hall is a tradition that stems largely from the 19th century. Revenaugh would like to see music lovers allowed to walk in and out of a concert, indoors or out, as though strolling through national parks, parking lots or shopping centers. In fact, those are three locales in which he would like to perform next with his Electronic Symphony Orchestra.

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